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Arab Independence Awaits Individual State Freedom, King of Transjordan Holds

ABDULLAH DENIES LAWRENCE HELPED

Colonel Selected Ruler's Brother to Lead Turkish Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Arab independence, in the sense of a kingdom or federation of any kind, must wait for the attainment of complete independence by each individual Arabian unit, in the opinion of Emir Abdullah, ruler of Transjordan. In helping toward the realization of that goal, Col. T. E. Lawrence, of Britain, the so-called "uncrowned king of Arabia," did more harm than good, said the Emir, in the course of a recent interview given tc the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

A dignified figure in flowing white robes, the Emir wore a golden dagger at his belt, and above a close-cropped beard his eyes flashed whimsically. His head was framed in a white silk "ekal" headdress.

"My father, former King Hussein, did much for the Arab cause," he said, "and his memory will be respected throughout the Arab world. But our problems are by no means solved as yet, for many difficulties cropped up during and after the war.

"I and many other Arab leaders were led to expect too much from Colonel Lawrence. I think it is a mistake that so much fuss should have been made about him, both in Europe and America. His book contains many inaccuracies about Arabian countries. After all, there were many British officers who did as much as and more than he, but little is heard of their work."

In his book, "Revolt in the Desert," Colonel Lawrence writes: "Abdullah was too balanced, too cool, too humorous to be a prophet; especially the armed prophet, who, if history be true, succeeded in revolutions. His value would come perhaps in the peace after success."

It was for this reason that Colonel Lawrence chose the Emir Feisal, Emir Abdullah's younger brother, to lead the revolt against the Turks, rather than Emir Abdullah himself, and it is possible that the latter's pride was touched.

But the chief reason for his bitterness was that the allies did not faithfully fulfill the promises made through Colonel Lawrence to the Arabs in order to persuade them to revolt against the Turks. That Colonel Lawrence himself had been disappointed and had later tried to forget the past by routine work as "Aircraftsman Shaw" was not realized by the Emir, who believed that Colonel Lawrence had been responsible for the overthrow of former King Amanullah of Afghanistan.

"Any discussion of an Arab kingdom is premature," the Emir said. "I should rather talk about Transjordan which is making great progress, like other Arab countries. We still receive a grant-in-aid from the British Government, but we hope that with the improvement of agriculture and of economic conditions generally we shall in time be able to do without it. We shall then have advanced a big step toward the goal of independence.

"I am glad to say that tribal fighting on the frontier, which for many years had ill-effects on trade, has been almost entirely put down."

His Value Is in Peace

Wide World

EMIR ABDULLAH
Of Transjordan

Il Duce Plans To Repay Visit From Germans

Mussolini Will Go to Berlin; Peace Aims Voiced at Rome

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 8—Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, has formally accepted the invitation extended to him by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, to go to Berlin to return the visit paid by Dr. Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister. The date of the visit of the Italian Premier to Berlin has not yet been fixed but is not expected to take place until after the assembly of the League of Nations.

During the nine years that Signor Mussolini has been in power, he has gone abroad only three times. He visited London in 1922, went to Geneva the following year during the peace negotiations with Turkey, and paid a flying visit to Locarno to sign, in behalf of Italy, the Locarno Pact. That Signor Mussolini should himself go to Berlin is a clear indication of how much is appreciated the visit of the German Ministers, as well as his desire to cement Italo-German friendship.

The need for the more active and friendly collaboration of all governments and peoples, in order to overcome the present difficulties, and insure for all an era of prosperity, was stressed by both Signor Mussolini and Dr. Bruening in speeches delivered last night at an official dinner, given by the Italian Government in honor of the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

"In the present moment, which is one of particular difficulty for Germany and the world in general," Il Duce stated, "Italy realizes perfectly the necessities derived from this situation and the duties incumbent on each one in the common interest."

Fascist Italy, Signor Mussolini added, has always done all in its power in order to participate effectively in the "great common work destined to heal the moral and material ills inherited from the war, from which the people still suffer."

"Italy means to persevere in this path," he continued, "and will give her voluntary contribution in all initiatives having this object in view, as she did in the case of the Hoover proposal. We are persuaded that actuation in the ever vaster and deeper spheres of sincere political and economic coöperation among the various countries, would help to determine in particular that spirit of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Canada Promises 35-Cent Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 8—In announcing a guarantee of 35 cents a bushel to Canadian wheat producers yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, also stated that the wheat pools of the three western provinces, which own nearly 1600 country elevators, as well as terminals at Vancouver and Fort William, will operate this year in the same way as privately owned enterprises.

They will have ample working capital, he said, and the province will not be called upon to guarantee their operations. As a substantial number of producers desire to market their grain on the pool theory, the elevators operated by the pools in the several provinces will afford to such producers an opportunity to have their grain dealt with by the operation of a voluntary pool.

The elevators will make, to such producers, an initial payment of 3 cents a bushel on the same basis as to quality and point of delivery as in previous years.

The Dominion Government will take whatever action may be necessary to insure the orderly marketing of the crop of the year. Panic conditions will not be permitted to control the prices obtainable for this year's western grain crop, Mr. Bennett said.

Texas Expedition Uncovers Armor of Giant Phytosaur

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Museum of Paleontology of the University of Michigan today announced the discovery of the dorsal armor of a giant phytosaur of the Triassic age.

The discovery was made near Amarillo, Texas, by an expedition composed of Dr. E. C. Case, director of the Museum of Paleontology, Mr. W. H. Buettner, preparator, and Mr. Theodore White, graduate student in the university.

The specimen was part of the skeleton of a great animal about 25 feet long which lurked in the swamps during the Triassic period, some fifty million years ago. The phytosaur's back was covered by an armor made up of thick, bony plates.

Dr. Case said the finding of the plates of the dorsal armor in place is a unique discovery, as it will solve many questions concerning the form of these extinct creatures.

The expedition went to Texas June 15 to continue excavations which have been carried on during several summers. In the Triassic formation near Snyder, in southwestern Texas, the party found four complete skulls of large amphibians, three other skulls less complete and other parts of skeletons.

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HOOVER HEADS MOVE TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

Studies Available Ways and Means With View to Winter Measures

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—In a statement issued today, enumerating measures he has under way for the formulation of a plan and organization, the President made clear that he proposes to take the leadership this winter in meeting the problem of unemployment and its relief.

He revealed that for weeks he and members of his Administration have been making a nation-wide survey of the extent of the problem, the probable requirements of relief, and the best method to raise and distribute it.

The President's declaration indicates that, despite certain promising economic factors, he believes that establishing relief for distress arising from unemployment will be a difficult task this winter, and that it is incumbent upon him to take the leadership, as it may be necessary for the Federal Government to play a far more definite rôle in this regard than it has in the past.

In his statement, the President repeatedly emphasizes the importance of the coördination of local, state and federal authorities.

Changes His Attitude

The former insistence by the President that the problem of unemployment relief was one to be handled entirely by the communities is missing. The President, in fact, specifically opens the way for federal aid with the observation that methods used last winter will be "adapted in such manner as may be necessary for the coming winter."

This does not necessarily mean that the President has determined upon a plan for federal aid, but the capital reads into his announcement today confirmation of reports that he is considering such measures.

One of these reports is to the effect that a bill is in the process of drafting that would extend federal aid to communities for unemployment relief on the same basis that good-roads funds are now given states, that is, on a dollar-for-dollar arrangement.

The President's statement also makes it clear that he fully realizes the political implications of the unemployment and relief problem. The issue promises to be the major topic of controversy at the coming session of Congress, a congress that is widely expected to be hostile to the Administration.

Looks Into Ways and Means

Facing powerful agitation and various legislative projects for dealing with the problem by the opposition, the President apparently is determined to meet their offensive with an attack of his own. He has been urged to do so by many of his close friends and advisers.

As outlined by the President his study and survey have so far included the following:

Inquiry as to the volume of distress likely to require relief. Various bureaus and agencies of the Government are studying this phase.

Conferences with business, finance and labor leaders as to interstate industries that may be of assistance.

Another month is expected by the President to be required for the completion of his canvass of the situation. The facts obtained will then be used to formulate his program and plan of organization.

These, it is expected, will be incorporated in his message to Congress and in the form of bills will be offered by administration floor leaders immediately upon the convening of the session.

Nationalists Draft Magna Charta For Indian Round Table

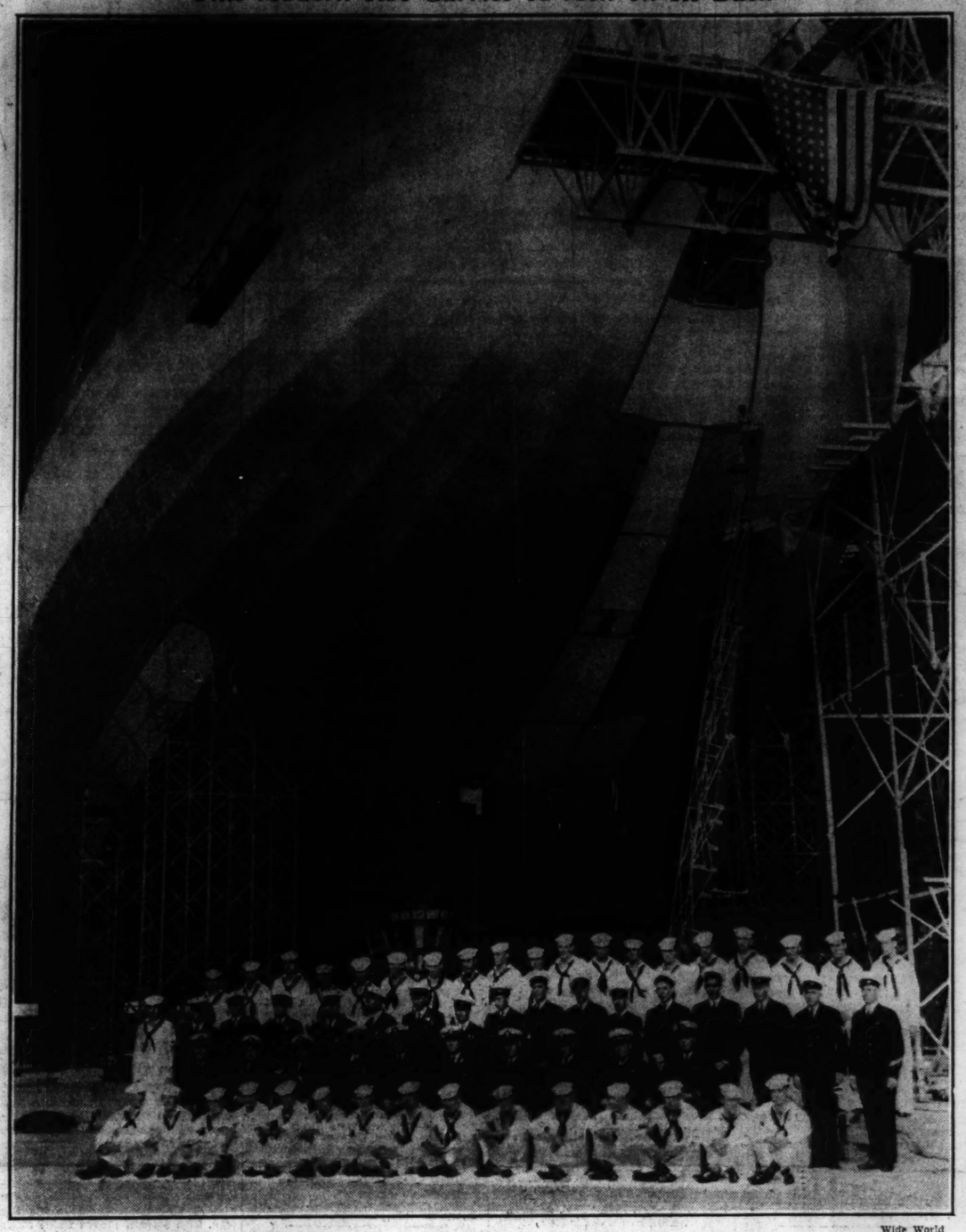
BOMBAY, India, Aug. 8 (AP)—The parliamentary committee of the Indian Nationalist Congress today incorporated prohibition and disarmament as planks in the constitution which Mahatma Gandhi will demand at the approaching round table conference in London.

The committee, a sort of house of representatives for indorsing the legislation of the Congress, also adopted as part of the Magna Charta a ban on narcotics except for medicinal purposes, and state ownership of key industries, resources and transportation facilities.

"In order to terminate exploitation of the masses," the committee declared, "political freedom must include real economic freedom for India's starving millions." Ghandi was instructed to demand from the British among other things the following "fundamental rights":

Adjudication of all debts incurred by the British in India during the last 150 years; protection of indigenous cloth and other native industries and the exclusion of foreign cloth; provision for the military training of citizens, so as to organize a means of national defense apart from regular military forces; right of every citizen to keep and bear arms; adoption of universal adult suffrage; free primary education; state control of usury; freedom from all duty on common salt manufactured in India; freedom of labor from serfdom; special legislation respecting the rights and welfare of women and children workers; radical reforms in the present system of land tenure and revenue taxation; safeguards for the interests of industrial workers.

This Modern Roc Carries 61 Men on Its Back



Wide World

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NAVY'S NEW DIRIGIBLE, AKRON
Lieut.-Commander C. E. Rosendahl, First in Command, Is the Sixth Man From the Left in the Second Row From the Bottom.

RACIAL TRAITS ARE EXPLAINED BY NATIONALS

English, Italian, Japanese, French, Polish Speakers Add to Understanding

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8—To facilitate the development of international understanding representatives of five nations expained to the general conference of the Institute of Politics today national traits which are often the source of friction with their neighbors.

Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, former member of the Japanese Diet, spoke for Japan; Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian historian, for Italy; Mr. Edward Weintal, attaché of the Polish Embassy in Washington, for Poland, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, for England, and M. Charles A. Le Neveu for France.

Prof. G. M. Stratton of the University of California, leader of the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Commodity 'Peaks' Linked To Latin-American Upsets

Impaired Buying Capacity Diminishes Consumption —Stabilization Schemes Range From 'Leave Alone' Creed to Governmental Regulation

By the United Press

WASHINGTON—The series of Latin-American political upsets, of which Chile's overthrow of President Ibañez was the most recent, has attracted the attention of economists to conditions in world commodity markets which are considered to be an underlying factor in the widespread political unrest.

The outstanding circumstance in a general increase, with occasional minor recessions, of world stocks of those major commodities on which the prosperity of Latin-American countries very lagely depends.

The graphs which depict the trend of world supplies show "peaks" for some commodities that have never been reached before, while in the case of a few commodities such as petroleum and wool there seems to be some tendency toward at least a temporary stabilization.

As world stocks have mounted on such commodities as copper, coffee and cotton, there has been simultaneously a tendency toward declining consumption due to impaired purchasing capacity of many countries.

Consequently, if the world depression is preëminently the result of commodity surpluses — a

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Hunters to Drain Canadian Lake, Hoping to Find Captain Kidd's Gold

CHARTING THE ROUTE TO HIDDEN TREASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 8—Fabulous wealth in gold and gems, hidden by Capt. William Kidd, world famed as a pirate, is said to lie at the bottom of a lake on Haute Isle, eight miles southwest of Cape Chignecto in the Bay of Fundy.

A search reported to be sponsored by the Bank of Montreal at Saint John, N. B., has been undertaken. It will involve draining the water out of the lake, which is two miles long and 300 feet deep at its greatest depth.

A marble slab recently was found

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Lindberghs Halt In Alaska Until Gasoline Arrives

POINT BARROW, Alaska, Aug. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh brought their monoplane down here today in the shadow of the arctic ice pack, at America's most northern outpost, 320 miles north of the arctic circle.

Through low-lying fog banks which shrouded their way, Colonel Lindbergh piloted his plane from Aklavik, N. W. T., last night and set it down on a lead of open water at 2 a. m., Pacific standard time, (5 a. m., E. S. T.). The hop of 536 miles along the shores of the Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean was made in 6h. 30m.

They received a warm welcome in this little community of a handful of whites and several hundred Eskimos.

With half of their 7000-mile aerial journey to the Orient completed, the famous aviator and his wife were uncertain just when they would continue their flight. Supplies of gasoline for Colonel Lindbergh which left Nome several weeks ago on the cutter Northland were still aboard the vessel, ice-bound off Icy Cape, 100 miles to the southwest.

Cramer Covering Laps On Flight to Denmark

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP) — An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today said Mr. Parker D. Cramer, American flier, who reached the Faroe Islands last night in accordance with his plans for charting an air mail course across the North Atlantic, took off at noon for Bergen, whence he hopes to proceed to Copenhagen tomorrow.

NEW DIRIGIBLE NAMED AKRON BY MRS. HOOVER

Distinguished Gathering Attends Launching of Navy's Airship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 8—Thousands of civilians today joined with Naval and Government officials in marking the formal "launching" of the U. S. S. Akron, now the world's largest dirigible. Crowds gathered early for points of vantage from which to watch Mrs. Herbert Hoover pull the slender cord releasing 48 homing pigeons from a hatchway on the underside of the airship, symbolic of swift and graceful flight.

The program included the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by a 100-piece band, with a chorus of 500 voices singing, and 150 army, navy and civilian airplanes maneuvering over the dock during the launching.

Today's ceremony corresponds to the launching of a surface ship. Aside from Mrs. Hoover's part in the program, speeches by Rear Admiral William A. Moffet and Mr. Paul W. Litchfield of the Goodyear-Zeppelin works, completed the christening ceremony. At the Chamber of Commerce dinner tonight, prominent Navy men, Washington officials and Akronites will gather.

Ready in Three Weeks

The Akron, already three-fourths inflated with helium gas and tugging at the ropes which moor it to the floor of the great construction dock, is expected to be completed within three weeks and made ready for her initial trial trips which may

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

BOYS TURN BLOT INTO BEAUTY SPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Mass., Aug. 8—Fifty boys turned a blot into a beauty spot in this town when they volunteered their services to aid a roadside stand proprietor improve the appearance of his property. The boys cleaned up a section near the stand, long used for a public dump, then they built a dam and established a swimming hole in the Westfield River near by. Woodland across the road was cleaned and converted into a picnic grove and the establishment is now a pleasant roadside attraction.

BOARD FINDS DEPORTATION WORK FAULTY

Reform of Entire System Proposed to Abolish 'Tyrannic' Practices

DOAK CRITICIZES REPORT AS LIMITED

Formation of Review Board Proposed—Two Members of Commission Dissent

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Department of Labor's deportation proceedings are often "unconstitutional, tyrannic and oppressive," and show the need for a complete overhauling of the whole deportation system, according to a report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, issued today.

"There is strong reason to believe," the report says, "that in many cases persons are deported when further development of the facts or proper construction of the law would have shown their right to remain."

The long-awaited study of the "administration of the deportation laws," prepared for the commission by a subcommittee dealing with "criminal justice and the foreign born," of which Mr. Newton D. Baker is chairman, was released this morning and brought a prompt reply from Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Doak declared that "there are some methods recommended in the report—coming as they do from an observer without experience in the practical methods of deportation—with which I would not agree, yet the report contains some constructive ideas." Mr. Doak also describes the number of cases on which the report is based as "limited" and declares they "cover a period prior to my becoming Secretary of Labor."

Two Dissenting Opinions

The report, as printed, is a strong indictment of present methods of carrying on deportation proceedings. It contains a 7-page statement signed by 9 of the 11 members of the commission, and two brief dissenting opinions. The body of the 200-page document is a detailed study by Mr. Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore lawyer, of the administration of the law, concluding with a group of a dozen recommendations, including one for the establishment of an independent judicial board of review to pass on all deportation cases. These conclusions are adopted by the majority of the commission.

One conclusion takes sharp issue with the Labor Department's policy of sending political refugees, when Communists, back to a country where their lives would be endangered.

Speculation was roused here by Mr. Doak's assertion that the cases covered arose before he became Secretary. One case which received particular attention involves Guido Serio, a Communist, still pending before the courts, which was pressed, it is charged, since Mr. Doak came to office.

Alien "Check-ups" Criticized

In the same way, where Mr. Oppenheimer denounces so - called "check-ups" of boarding houses and restaurants where aliens are known to congregate, "without search warrants or warrants of any kind," he is apparently referring to the present Labor Department administration, for he specifically adds:

"Recently these check-ups have been undertaken under a much larger scale, and there have been a number of raids upon meetings and gatherings of various kinds."

One raid occurred, it is recalled, Feb. 14, 1931, on the Finnish Workers Educational Association, New York City, at which 650 aliens were rounded up and 20 later deported.

The dissenting opinions are written respectively by Mr. Henry W. Anderson, Richmond, lawyer, and Judge Kenneth Mackintosh of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. They dissent for opposite reasons. Mr. Anderson finds the Oppenheimer conclusions too serious an indictment of the Government to sign without a personal examination, which, he says, time does not permit, although he adds "I cannot too strongly emphasize my appreciation of the importance and apparent thoroughness of his (Mr. Oppenheimer's) study and report."

Finds Study Incomplete

Judge Mackintosh, on the other hand, dismisses the Oppenheimer report as "a necessarily incomplete study of a relatively small portion of the deportation cases, (where) instances of abuse have received overemphasis," and declares, "the justifiable presumption that a high department of the Government is honestly and humanely performing its important duty," should not be lightly overcome. Both Mr. Anderson and Judge Mackintosh object to the Oppenheimer proposal by the other nine commissioners, for the establishment of an independent judicial board of review.

The conclusions and recommendations, written by Mr. Oppenheimer, and adopted in toto by the majority of the commission are, in abbreviated form as follows:

"A vigorous enforcement of the deportation laws is necessary. Execution of the laws involves 'most important rights of personal liberty'

and the processes reach over 100,000 persons a year.

"Many persons are permanently separated from their American families with results that violate the plainest dictates of humanity.

"Enforcement is handicapped by over-centralization and by conflicting duties.

"The defects and abuses inherent in the present system are not primarily the fault of the agency in charge of deportation but results from a number of causes.

Insufficient Patrols Charged

"There has not been a proper study of the process of deportation.

"Absence of public findings has prevented the building up of a 'consistent body of administrative law.'

"Patrol and immigrant inspectors are insufficient in number and generally have not the necessary qualifications properly to use their tremendous authority.

"Under the present system a Government agency is forced to sit in judgment on the cases which it itself has prosecuted and to pass upon the acts of its own agents.

"Economic status of suspects results in inadequate defense of vital rights.

"There is little discretion to prevent unnecessary hardship."

Proposed Reform Measures

Mr. Oppenheimer's specific recommendations, adopted by the majority of the commission, follow:

"(a) The Department of Labor should be charged only with the duties of investigation and prosecution of aliens unlawfully in this country and of execution of warrants of deportation when issued.

"(b) The caliber of immigrant inspectors and patrolmen should be raised; they should be taught and made to observe constitutional rights and elementary principles of fairness in their investigations and examinations.

"(c) More coöperation between state and local authorities and the immigration authorities should be effected in the investigation of aliens subject to deportation, particularly aliens of the criminal classes.

"(d) An independent board, with some such name as the 'board of alien appeals,' should be created, composed of men of judicial caliber, to be appointed by the President. This board should be charged with the duties of issuing warrants of arrest, of conducting hearings on the warrants and of deciding when warrants of deportation should be issued. Its findings should be published.

Board of Alien Appeals

"(e) The board of alien appeals should have discretion to allow even deportable aliens to remain in this country where deportation would result in unnecessary hardship to American families or is otherwise found to be inadvisable. Discretion should also be given to admit aliens previously deported.

"(f) This board should have broad powers in effecting its own organization. It should have the right to appoint subordinate officials, such as masters or examining attorneys; these appointees would act as officers of the board in the different localities and would be under its sole jurisdiction.

"(g) Legal aid societies and certain philanthropic organizations should coöperate in arranging to furnish attorneys to persons charged with being illegally in this country, where such persons desire counsel but have no funds therefore. In such cases the suspects should be notified of the provisions so made for them at the time of the serving of the warrant of arrest.

"(h) Aliens subject to deportation to a country where their lives may be in danger because of their political opinions should be allowed to depart at their own expense to any other foreign country willing to receive them, as a compliance with the warrant.

"(i) The agencies for preventing unlawful entry into this country should be strengthened. The personnel of the border patrol should be increased and the consular offices abroad should take further steps to see that applicants for visas realize that unlawful attempts to enter this country are punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Communist Aliens Affected

The proposal quoted in full above, recommending that aliens in certain circumstances be allowed to go to any country that will receive them, involves deportable Communist aliens here, and brings up a matter that has been in sharpest dispute in the Labor Department under Mr. Doak. It involves in particular the Guido Serio case, now pending before the courts, and presents the Wickersham Commission as squarely opposed to the policy of the Labor Department in that case.

Serio, according to Mr. Oppenheimer, is a Communist Italian who is clearly deportable, but whose safety would be endangered if he was sent back to Italy. He has money to go to Russia, and Russia has consented to receive him. However, the existing Labor Department board of review, backed by the assistant to the Secretary of Labor, insists on sending him to Italy. The case is similar to a Chinese Communist, Li Tao Hsuan. Mr. Oppenheimer calls this policy of the Labor Department "a recent and startling exception" to its usual policy and declares that deportation, under such circumstances, would be a "death penalty."

Bureau's Attitude "Fair"

The commission's introductory report opens with a discussion of crime and the foreign born and declares that there is no statistical evidence yet available that crime is more prevalent among aliens than among native-born, though adding that "in some of our large cities some types of crime have appeared as a peculiar weakness of certain groups of foreign born people.

On the question of deportation laws it points out that present procedure makes of the administrator "a detective, a prosecutor and a judge—three functions which we have found it safe, in no other phase of life, to entrust to any one individual."

The "spirit of the bureau has for the most part been fair," the commission concludes, "but there have been striking instances of oppression, unfairness and hardship." Speaking of Mr. Oppenheimer's report, it says,

"Happily his investigation discovered nothing worse than the kind of unfairness to the suspected deportee which occasionally results where men untrained in the law become too zealous as prosecutors to remain judicial as judges. Plainly there should intervene in this process a judicial body independent of the department charged with the administrative features of the enforcement of the law."

Limited Degree of Discretion

The commission states that to the degree which immigration laws affect foreign-born persons who have not yet been made citizens "it is especially important that fairness should not only be exercised but be made manifest." It states that it is in thorough accord with the proposal that to avoid extreme hardships the limited degree of discretion proposed by Mr. Oppenheimer should be given to immigration officials, "to permit in cases of exceptional hardship a relaxation of the rigid requirement of the present statutes, which would be consistent with the dignity of a great and humane nation."

In places in his study, Mr. Oppenheimer's words are more vigorous than those of the commission. Speaking of the present powers of immigration agents he says for instance, "it is doubtful if anywhere in the entire system of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence are government officials given similar unfettered rights of private inquiry, or is the exercise of governmental power more often characterized by violations of fairness and decency." At another point he declares that "undoubtedly many a person has been deported when, if he had good counsel, the result would have been different."

IL DUCE PLANS TO REPAY VISIT FROM GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

mutual trust which is a guarantee of true peace, based on right and justice" The Italian people, concluded the Premier, have followed with lively sympathy the efforts made by Germany in every field of human activity, and is convinced the German people will follow its forward march with fresh vigor.

Equally warm was Dr. Bruening's reply in which he expressed his conviction that Germany would overcome the present difficulties. "The anxieties of Germany concerned not her alone, but all Europe and the world," he said, "and consequently we hope to gain the sympathy of all persons of good will who desire to bring peace to the world."

After thanking Signor Mussolini for the prompt acceptance of President Hoover's proposal, Dr. Bruening concluded by expressing the hope that political and economic collaboration between Germany and Italy would be further fruitfully developed for the benefit of both countries, and for the furtherance of general international coöperation on the basis of right and justice.

HOOVER DAM HANDS STRIKE AT WAGE CUT

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Aug. 8 (AP)—One hundred twenty-five tunnel workers at the site of the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River were on strike today. They walked out late yesterday protesting a wage cut of $1 a day and working conditions.

Mr. Frank Crowe, construction superintendent for the Six Companies, Inc., dam builders, said the strike was led by members of the International Workers of the World. This the men denied, declaring no body of organized labor had a hand. Mr. Crowe said the average wage for common labor at the dam is about $4.60 and the minimum $4 now. The protested cut was from $5 daily for the men involved.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Motion Pictures

Majestic—"The Five Year Plan," 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Cohasset: Carillon recital, Kamiel Lefevere, carilloneur, St. Stephen's Church, 3; program as follows:

1. Serenade, from "Milenka" . . J. Blockx
2. When the Swallows Homeward Fly . . Abt
3. Hymns:
   (a) Rise, My Soul, and Stretch Thy Wings . . . . . Nares
   (b) Still, Still with Thee . . . . . Barnby
4. Open Thy Blue Eyes . . . . . Massenet
5. Allegro . . . . . Scheppers
6. Christmas Song:
   Entend Ma Voix Fidele: 1648 . . Jean de Brebeuf
7. March of the Men of Harlech . . Welsh Folksong
8. The Glowworm . . . . . Lincke
9. Somewhere a Voice Is Calling . . Arthur F. Tate

Children's Museum of Boston: Open for inspection, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 1:30 to 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, administration building, 15 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Current Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century; French drawings. Prints from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Through the summer.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonnal portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Great Amphibion Makes Successful Flight

THE S-40 READY FOR ITS TESTS — Wide World

New Aircraft, Built to Carry 40 Passengers, Has 114-Feet Wingspread and Four 575-Horsepower Motors.

The S-40, said to be the largest seaplane in the United States and the world's largest amphibion, made a successful test flight over the waters of Long Island Sound yesterday from the Sikorsky airplane factory in Bridgeport, Conn.

The amphibion was built to carry 40 passengers for the Pan American Airways. It cost $250,000. It has a wingspread of 114 feet. Four motors of 575 horsepower each sent the amphibion into the air in less than 18 seconds on the test flight with a gross weight of 25,000 pounds.

With a full load, the amphibion will weigh 17 tons. Perfect balance and ease in handling marked its eight-minute flight, according to Capt. Boris Sergievsky.

Programs Tonght

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:00 NBC, Lee Morse.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 "Over the Heather" with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; George Jessel; Alma Peterson, soprano; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, The Vivanos.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; Skit.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art and his Haywire Orchestra.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Regard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Address by President Hoover at Y. M. C. A. Conference.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "A Family Affair."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Esther Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:30 p. m.—CBS, Whitman Tennis Series.
5:30 Rhythm Rambiers.
6:00 Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kat Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 9

WEEI, Boston (590kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:45 NBC, Carveth Wells.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "The Sorcerer."
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass"; soloists; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posseit, violinist.
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Microphonians Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Radio Luminaries.
7:00 Studio musical program.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, direction Adolphe Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Red Nichols's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Miles's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Talk by Jean Patou, from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio; Vagabonds.
1:15 CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony
2:00 CBS, Esther Leaf at the organ.
2:30 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
3:30 CBS, Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; chorus; from Salzburg, Austria.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, Broadcast from Sands Point, L. I., by Ted Husing.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Yankee Network Players.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

LABOR FEDERATION ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—Mr. James T. Moriarty of Boston today was reëlected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the closing session of the forty-sixth annual convention. Worcester was chosen as the 1932 convention city.

Other officers elected were: Secretary-treasurer and legislative agent, Mr. Robert J. Watt, Lawrence; vice-presidents: first district, Mr. Herman Koster, Cambridge, Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty, Boston, and Mr. Michael J. O'Hare, Boston; second district, Mr. Eugene J. Sweeney, Brockton; third district, Mr. William C. Scanlan, Lynn; fourth district, Mr. Charles F. Sweeney, Fitchburg, and fifth district, Mr. John F. Gatelee, Springfield; delegate to A. F. of L. convention, Mr. J. T. Moriarty.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with showers Sunday afternoon or night; moderate north to east winds, with not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in west portion Sunday afternoon or night; slightly cooler on the south coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight: Sunday increasing, probably followed by showers in afternoon or at night, with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably followed by showers in the afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds over northern portion and fresh northeast winds over southern portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, possibly followed by showers over southern portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 5th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.8	Max. Aug.7		8 a.m. Aug.8	Max. Aug.7
Atlantic City	74	84	Nantucket	72	86
Bismarck	60	70	New Orleans	82	92
Boston	69	86	New York	74	94
Buffalo	64	78	Norfolk, Va.	76	92
Calgary	40	..	North Platte.	70	94
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia.	78	98
Chicago	78	84	Phoenix,Ariz.	78	96
Cincinnati	76	88	Pittsburgh	76	94
Denver	64	86	Portland, Me.	68	84
Eastport, Me.	62	74	Raleigh	78	86
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	78	92
Helena,Mont.	46	76	St. Paul	70	78
Huron, S. D.	70	88	Salt Lake C.	64	88
Jacksonville	78	86	SanFrancisco	52	64
Kansas City.	80	96	SantaFe,N.M.	60	84
Key West	84	90	Seattle	54	72
Los Angeles	64	80	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	76	76	Washington	76	96
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Wichita,Kan.	78	98
Montreal	68	76	Williston	56	68

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:08 a. m., 8:07 p. m. Sunday, 7:40 a. m., 7:25 p. m.

Light all vehicues at 8:26 p. m.

HORSES DISAPPEARING

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—Even in rural New Hampshire, one of his last remaining strongholds, the horse is gradually trudging toward extinction. Forty years ago there were 79,000 in the State. Today there are 24,675 and the total is dwindling at a rate of 2000 a year.

TEXAS DEFEATS MOVE FOR OIL AND GAS BOARD

Graduated Levy Bill, However, Reported Favorably in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 8—Recommendations of Gov. Ross S. Sterling, with regard to the administration of the oil and gas laws, were ignored by both Houses of the Legislature Friday, when the bills establishing a new conservation commission to take over the present functions of the railroad commission as to the oil and gas industry were defeated.

The House, sitting as a committee of the whole, reported favorably, however, a bill levying a graduated tax on oil production. This proposed tax ranges from two cents a barrel for wells of 300 barrels and less up to 25 cents a barrel for wells of 16,000 barrels and more.

The Senate on Thursday passed the Pollard bill regulating oil and gas pipelines and storage.

Refined Gasoline Sent Through Pipes to Chicago From Oklahoma Fields

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Refined gasoline now surges in an unending stream from the heart of the Oklahoma oil fields directly to Chicago through a six-inch welded pipe, winding under the earth's surface some 1400 miles. The pulse of this flow is maintained by powerful centrifugal pumps both at the source and at 50-mile intervals along the way. The stream moves three miles an hour.

Heretofore, oil companies have either shipped gasoline by tank car from refineries in the oil country, or have piped or freighted the crude oil from the wells to refineries near the centers of population or to the eastern seaboard. These methods still obtain for the largest companies, but six concerns of lesser size combined to carry out the present scheme, each one pouring in its shipments in turn and taking them out without pause at the terminals, for storage against further distribution in Chicago and other cities, by tank car or truck.

Crude oil has long been transported by pipe line, and gas lines are now under construction from Texas to Chicago, but the gasoline line just put in operation in Chicago is the first venture in this field, except for a brief trial of such shipments a few years ago through an old crude oil line.

The companies composing the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, which built the artery, are Continental Oil Company, Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Phillips Petroleum Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Company, Skelly Oil Company, and the Pure Oil Company.

The problem of separating gasolines of the various companies and of different grades of distillation is cared for by a dispatching system and by tests of the fluid. Relay stations are informed of the volume of a shipment and, knowing the speed, make calculations and laboratory tests until a change is shown. When one shipment passes a station, it notifies the next one by telephone or telegraph, and so on until a batch reaches its destination. Operators said the method foretells arrival of a new "slug" closely.

Water is sometimes used for separation of shipments, but the segment of water must be traced by the dispatchers to make sure it is sidetracked at the terminal and does not run into the storage tanks with the "gas."

Accord Denied On Religious Ban in Spain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 8—The Constitutional Commission's reported recommendation for dissolution of Spain's vast number of religious orders and nationalization of their property, has aroused grave uneasiness in Roman Catholic circles.

Señor Jiminez Asua, commission chairman, last night emphatically denied that he and his colleagues had reached any concrete agreement on the subject. Twenty-five copies of Chapter 1, however, were printed and distributed yesterday to the Cabinet and to Señor Besteiro, Speaker of the Chamber. It is thus considered likely the Government's plan to have the Cortes discuss the Constitution piecemeal will open the door, next week, on a new code, and that something definite will at least be learned amid the maze of conjectures, forecasts and suppositions which has filled the press on the subject since the original commission began its labors.

Roman Catholic opinion refuses to admit the possibility of such a "monstrous" measure as confiscation of church property. It seems unlikely that such a proposition as relegation of the church to the simple status of "an independent social organization," such as is suggested in today's forecast, can be accepted in its entirety by the Cortes. Public opinion in fact ascribes the rumor to a small group of sectarians. More likely to be accepted than complete nationalization of church property, are other articles reported to be contained in Chapter 1.

The commission apparently has been won over to the idea of a federal state and it is believed that regional charters voted by 66 per cent of the local electorate will be acceptable to the national Government. Even local dialects are being recognized.

Exercise of police power by the Catalonian Generality is contained in the new version of the national Constitution, but frontier guards and secret police are to remain under the control of Madrid. Further consolidation of federal territories is forbidden, as well as regional legislation, which is more reactionary than that voted by the national Government.

CAROLINA CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES DRY STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. Frank D. Grist, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate from North Carolina, has announced his platform, which includes a bone-dry plank. If nominated and elected, he says, he will use every effort to have the Federal Government return to the States some of the revenue now collected on luxuries. An ex-service man himself, he favors immediate payment of bonus certificates.

"I stand for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act," announced Mr. Grist. "Instead of being weakened, it should be strengthened. It is unfortunate that the matter has been made an issue in this campaign. The prohibition question was settled by referendum in 1908 for all time in North Carolina."

NEW DIVISION IN PRISON WORK IS ESTABLISHED

Division of Research to Undertake Rehabilitation of Inmates

With a view of cultivating a desire among prisoners to "go straight" after they are freed, the State Department of Correction, at the proposal of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, has instituted a division of research for the prevention of crime.

Establishment of the new division was authorized through an appropriation of $10,000 by the last Legislature and the first move to bring the division into action was launched yesterday by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction, who has been interested in the subject for many years.

Dr. Stearns emphasized the importance of the "rehabilitating" work by calling attention to the fact that about 95 per cent of persons committed to penal or correctional institutions return to society again and many of these unfortunately return to the prisons.

The prisoner's history will be checked up by the new division, his characteristics studied and chances to develop the form of work he is most efficient in, will be presented to him. The character information will also be helpful to judges if the prisoners' are brought before them again for sentencing.

Mr. Frank Loveland of Washington was appointed by Dr. Stearns to direct the new division, organization of which will be started at once.

Mr. Loveland, who resigned as supervisor of paroles in the Bureau of Federal Prisons at Washington, will be assisted by Mr. Richard Winslow who has been working under Dr. Stearns since being graduated from Harvard University last year. Mr. Loveland was graduated from Northwestern University and Harvard Law School, where he specialized in a study of a survey of criminal justice.

TWO BOSTONS MAKE FRIENDSHIP FIRMER

Friendship between the peoples of England and the United States was further cemented by the presentation of $50,500 to the people of Boston, England, from the people of Boston, Mass., for the rebuilding of the famous St. Botolph church tower according to Mr. Walter R. Whiting of Hingham who returned to this city today on the White Star liner Baltic.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, son of the British Foreign Secretary, arrived on the Baltic for a six-week pleasure tour in this country.

'Depressed Ads' Checked by Seattle Chamber's Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Advertising that stresses the seeming business depression is being checked by the Seattle Advertising Club, in response to resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. Letters of civic appeal have been sent to local newspapers, to outdoor advertising firms, to street-car advertising companies, and sign shops, asking them to cooperate in eliminating such advertisements.

Flamboyant advertisements of "quitting business" are to be discouraged, sales which exploit a trade slump, high taxes and the failure of clients to pay rent, are all aimed at in this campaign.

Most of these are cases, not of actual misrepresentation or fraudulent advertising, which cases would be cared for by the Better Business Bureau, but advertisers, many of whom have never realized the harm they were doing to the city by such broadcasting of business failure.

The appeal of the Advertising Club has been to "educate these misguided individuals out of the notion that only by crying wolf can they succeed in selling merchandise," and to appeal to them in the name of the best interests of the community, especially during the tourist season.

PIER WORKERS RETURN

Striking longshoremen and tally clerks at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, returned to work today after a reported satisfactory adjustment had been made with the assistance of Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority.

PARIS, FRANCE
When in Paris
Enjoy a delicious American Breakfast served in The Tudor Tea Rooms over the W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop near the Place de la Concorde.
Here you will also find English and American Books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
Light Lunches are served with food suited to American tastes.
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Just as you get them at home. Up-to-date American style.
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Here you will also find English and American Books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
Light Lunches are served with food suited to American tastes.
TUDOR TEA ROOM
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(Corner rue Auber)
PARIS

U. S. S. Akron, Dwarfing Its Little Brother, the Los Angeles, Joins United States Air Fleet

KELLOGG PACT HELD BEST AID TO DISARMING

Only Agreement Actually Calling War Illegal, Editor Points Out

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the twelfth.*

By WICKHAM STEED
Editor, English Review of Reviews; Former Editor, The London Times; Lecturer on European Affairs
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The most urgent task of those who care for peace is to make sure that the disarmament conference next year shall not fail. To this end it is their duty to create so strong and so well-informed a body of opinion in the principal countries of the world as to impose upon the conference a policy that will warrant real reductions of armaments at once, and further reductions in future.

No such body of opinion yet exists, nor is it recognized that, without reasoned opinion, sentiment may be useless. World-wide disillusionment, and a growing sense that attempts to disarm are futile, would result from a mere filling in of the draft disarmament convention with the figures of the armaments which nations now think essential to their safety. It is strange, and significant, that none of the speakers at the great disarmament demonstration in London on July 11 should have mentioned the Kellogg pact. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. David Lloyd George all ignored it. They adduced the Versailles Treaty, the Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaties as pledging Great Britain to work for disarmament. None of them argued that the pledge given by the Kellogg pact is infinitely stronger, since it delegalizes the very institution which armaments uphold.

Solemn International Treaty

The first stage in the creation of well-informed opinion is for the partisans of peace to ask themselves and their governments whether or not they take the Kellogg pact seriously; and, if so, whether they look upon it as a maximum or a minimum, a point of arrival or a point of departure. If they take the renunciation of war by 58 nations at the instance of the United States as a "moral gesture" devoid of practical meaning, I see no prospect that the Disarmament Conference can succeed. But, if it be taken as a solemn international treaty, valid in the letter and in the spirit, and destructive of the legal status of war itself, there will be a prospect of such achievement next year as to place the whole disarmament problem on a new footing.

After much thought I put forward, in August, 1930, a thesis which, I believe, goes to the root of the matter. In its simplest expression this thesis is that, as long as war was treated as a lawful institution, the legal rights of belligerent and non-belligerents alike could not be gainsaid. Within limits, war was as lawful as neutrality. The League Covenant itself did not deny the legality of war in all circumstances. The Locarno Treaties distinctly contemplate the contingency of lawful war. The Kellogg pact alone outlaws war as an instrument of national policy; and if it admits the right of self-defense, it places that right in a setting which does not invalidate the main contention that war is unlawful.

Must Be Taken Seriously

From an unlawful proceeding a law-breaker can derive no legal rights; nor can those who have joined in branding the proceeding as unlawful claim for themselves advantages or neutral rights in respect of the illegality of others. Hence, the renunciation of war by international treaty entails the renunciation of neutrality in favor of any war-maker.

This thesis, which I believe to be flawless if the Kellogg pact be taken seriously, involves reconsideration of the legitimate function of national armaments. For self-defense their function becomes that of an individual police force; and the armaments of all other parties to the pact—save those of the unlawful aggressor—become elements of an international police force working, actively or passively, against the pact breaker and helping to deny him effectively the status of a lawful belligerent.

This change of function is the only conceivable basis for the sense of security from attack which is a main postulate of disarmament. Security does not reside in armaments. It is a feeling induced by disbelief in the likelihood of attack. Insecurity, on the other hand, arises from belief in the likelihood of attack, a belief which armaments tend to increase. No nation would be likely to make war if it knew that all other nations would stand, actively or passively, against it. The prospect of war would recede. Modifications of the status quo, territorial or other, that might be expedient in order to strengthen international good will, could then be approached and undertaken in a less distrustful spirit; for the main obstacle to changes in the status quo lies in the assumption that they would weaken some nations in the waging of inevitable war.

Pact a Legal Engagement

With the growth of the sense of security, the reduction of armaments to what has been called the "safety level"—the level at which they cease to inspire fear—would become practicable; and, fear being progressively eliminated, outlay upon superfluous precautions against war would be discountenanced everywhere.

I am glad to see that the eminent Belgian authority on international law, Baron Deschamps, has now denounced as untenable the hypothesis that the Kellogg pact is merely a moral gesture and has insisted, in a course of lectures to the Paris Academy of International Law, that the pact is a strictly legal contract "concluded in the customary form of conventions that constitute legal engagements." The pact, he insists, was intended to solve a positive legal question—that of the legality or illegality of war. If war occurs, he adds, the old rules relating to the rights of war and of neutrality are no longer applicable, since the theory of impartiality between belligerents no longer holds good.

On these strong grounds I believe that security and disarmament are attainable, that next year's conference can be made a success and the world be brought to recognize, as the main article of its new constitution the provision of the Kellogg pact, that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be . . . shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Harvard Bureau Fitting Men to Jobs

Several thousand Harvard Alumni have received permanent positions of a technical, business executive, or engineering nature, through the Harvard Alumni Placement Bureau, of which Mr. A. L. Putnam has been the head, since its inauguration in the fall of 1929.

As a result of the conditions of business that seem to have been manifest since the start of this bureau, a gradual shift has been noticed in the type of position desired. Big money returns are no longer the goal of the younger alumni, and jobes that give promise of a career are much preferred. The bureau believes this to be a more healthy outlook, since in former years the main requirement for a job was that there should be a quick and large money return.

It is after graduation that the Harvard Placement Bureau enters upon the scene, offering men who have been out of college anywhere from one to 20 years an opportunity to secure positions of a permanent nature. Here executives, engineers, chemists, physicists, in fact all men who have some technical knowledge, are supplied. The bureau has found, since its fairly recent beginning, that there are always a few positions open and waiting in all fields of human endeavor. The job seems to be not in getting the work, but in fitting the man to the position.

GIFT OF COMMUNITY BUILDING ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPDEN, Mass., Aug. 8—A gift of $54,000 to enable construction of a model community building was enthusiastically accepted in a special town meeting last night. Miss Elizabeth Sessions, the donor, specifies a building which shall house a centralized elementary school of four rooms, an assembly hall-gymnasium, public library and town offices. The total cost will be $60,000, the additional sum being provided through a library fund already on hand.

Towner & Sellew of Middletown, Conn., will be the architects. The building will be designed in Colonial style, of brick with fireproof corridors and boiler room. It will be erected on the site of a Congregational church which burned several years ago.

COSTA RICA BOOSTS IMPORT DUTIES 10 P.C.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 8 (By U. P.)—Import duties on practically all foodstuffs and general merchandise were increased 10 per cent by the Government yesterday in an effort to bolster declining revenues. The increase was authorized as an emergency measure and will be effective for one year.

Retail prices reflected the increase immediately by advancing 10 per cent. The Government's revenue, derived principally from imports and a banana export tax, were estimated to have dropped 60 per cent in the last year.

NEW DIRIGIBLE NAMED AKRON BY MRS. HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

take her over Cleveland during the National Air Races.

According to Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commander of the Akron, the ship will not be a stunt ship, but will be a part of the naval fleet, working in close harmony with surface vessels. It will have greater cruising radius than any other dirigible afloat, 10,580 land miles without refueling. Its eight Maybach motors are expected to propel it at 84 miles an hour, slightly faster than the maximum speed of the Graf Zeppelin, which is only half the size of the Akron.

The Akron is the first airship in which the engines are carried inside the hull. A new type of ring, forming the circular frame and adding to the ship's rigidity, the recovery of water from the gasoline as fuel is used, thus keeping the load fairly constant, the airplane compartment, and the use of swiveling propellers are other innovations.

The christening of the Akron today brings together many engineers and aeronautical experts who are interested in these features incorporated in the great ship.

Higher Than City Building

The Akron, higher than an 11-story building, was the object of wonder and admiration to all who viewed it. Lustrous in its metallized coat, this marvel of girders and fabric which required more than 32 months to complete, truly looked its specifications. Those viewing it could well believe that it had a gas capacity nearly twice that of the Graf Zeppelin and three times that of the Los Angeles.

Though but nine feet longer than the Graf, its diameter exceeds that of the German ship by 32.9 feet and it is 33.5 feet higher. Its capacity in fuel is such that it has been estimated that it could circle the globe by the Post-Gatty route with but one stop for refueling.

Eight Maybach engines drive the great bulk through the skies. These, geared to propellers which may be tipped to any angle, can enable the Akron to rise 2000 feet a minute while making a forward speed of 80 miles an hour. With its nose thus to the clouds it can climb faster than any pursuit plane, according to the builders. Under normal conditions, however, all engines need not be used, allowing opportunity for inspection and repairs to the idle engines.

Another feature, hitherto untried, is of value either in observation or in defense. Five airplanes may be carried on monorails inside its maw and lowered at any time through a hatchway, there to fly away until, their mission ended, they are recaught and recaged.

Helium Gas Is Used

Fireproof helium is used as the gas, while the outer envelope has been chemically treated to resist fire. The helium is stored in 12 cells so distributed throughout the ship that a considerable loss of buoyancy may occur without causing a "list." Safety valves have been installed to dispose of any surplus of helium which might occur through changed atmospheric conditions.

The ship is immune to lightning, according to designers. This hazard, once thought most dangerous to lighter-than-air craft, has been guarded against by the binding together of every part of the metal framework to make it a complete "Faraday cage" so that any charges will be distributed over the entire ship and so weakened.

Storms can be quickly escaped, according to the builders, for the swivel propellers of the vessel can speedily drive it out of storm areas, while the sturdy duralumin girders and cross-beams enable the ship to endure a head-on flight into perpendicular gusts of wind of as great velocity as 60 feet a second.

All Parts Accessible

Comfortable quarters, with all modern conveniences, for officers and crew are located at the middle of the ship. The control room is located forward, and is the only structure abutting below the streamline of the vessel. Because it projects below the streamline it has been made only large enough to hold the controls and the operating crew. Directly above this room is the radio room, while another control room aft may be used should this one be damaged.

All parts of the Akron are accessible to the repair man. Instead of a single "cat-walk" amidships, there are three gangways which run the length of the dirigible. Ladders lead from these to all parts of the ship. A telephone system also connects all parts of the ship with the control room, so that repairs can be directed from there though they are two city blocks away in the dirigible's interior.

The ceremonies over, the giant ship will not be in the public eye again until it emerges from its hangar on Aug. 15, which has been tentatively set as the day for the first of its five trial flights. Officials of the company now are preparing plans for the sister ship, the ZRS-5, which will be begun as soon as word of acceptance of the Akron is received from the Navy Department.

Officials do not expect a delay of more than six weeks and have already ordered more duralumin and taken steps to retain most of the 800 skilled workers at the plant.

Top, International News Reel Photo. Bottom, Acme

COMMANDERS OF THE NEW DIRIGIBLE

Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl is in the Center With His Two Assistants, Lieut.-Commander Bertram J. Rodgers at the Left in the Picture and Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley on the Right.

Akron Compared With Other Ships

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 8

THE size of the new dirigible Akron is illustrated by the following figures and by the comparisons with the famous Graf Zeppelin and the Los Angeles:

	Los Angeles	Graf Zeppelin	Akron
Nominal gas volume, cubic feet	2,470,000	3,700,000	6,500,000
Length over all, feet	658.3	776	785
Maximum diameter, feet	90.7	100	132.9
Height over all, feet	104.4	113	146.5
Gross lift, pounds	153,000	258,000	403,000
Useful lift, pounds	60,000	90,000	182,000
Number of engines	5	5	8
Total horsepower	2,000	2,750	4,480
Maximum speed, miles an hour	73.1	80	83.8
Range without refueling at 50 knots cruising speed, land miles	4,000	6,125	10,580

REPUBLICANS PLAN NEW ENGLAND RALLY

Initial plans for the gathering of the Republican clans in New England were made at a meeting of Republican leaders at the Parker House yesterday, when the proposal that Boston be named for the 1932 National Republican Convention, was approved and tentative agreements were made for an all-New England rally some time next month.

The place where the rally will be held will be announced later, Mr. Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said. Mr. Taylor was authorized to appoint a committee to assist him in drawing up arrangements. It was also voted that a conference of leaders be called some time in the autumn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover left last night for Akron, Ohio, where today she will name the Navy's newest and biggest dirigible, the Akron.

Her party included Rear Admiral William A. Moffett and Mrs. Moffett, Capt. Russell Train, White House naval aide, and Mrs. Train, and Mrs. Frederick Butler, secretary to Mrs. Hoover.

Following a custom inaugurated by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge in christening the navy dirigible, Los Angeles, hitherto the navy's biggest airship, Mrs. Hoover will release a flock of homing pigeons as typifying aircraft, instead of the traditional bottle-breaking ceremony of the sea.

Smiths Distance Joneses in Boston; Vie With Sullivans for First Place

The Smiths are not only keeping up with the Joneses in Boston, but are going far ahead of them. In the new Boston Directory just published, there are nearly 30 columns of Smiths or practically 3000 persons who answer by that name. The Joneses are in twelfth place. The Sullivans hold second place, the Browns, third place, with 27 columns and the Murphys, fourth place, with 23 columns.

Listing alphabetically 429,849 names, the new 2866 page directory, published by Sampson & Murdock Company, contains 7119 more names than the book did one year ago. Boston's first City Directory, published in 1789, was a 57-page paper-covered pamphlet about one-quarter inch thick. The new volume is four inches from cover to cover.

The first letters in the directory are A. A. A., the American Automobile Association, while the last name listed is Charles Zywaski, a clerk in the Custom House. The longest in the directory or at least the longest found to date is Nicholas Pappademetropoulos. The shortest name is A. Re, a meat importer. Names representing virtually every color are to be found in the directory, such as Blue, Purple, Violet, Orange, Buff Lavender, Carmine, and even Pink, besides the more common names of White, Brown, Green, Black and Gray.

There are a number of internationally famous names listed and one may find between the directory's covers a Herbert Hoover, four George Washingtons, two Charlie Chaplins, two Charles Dickens, a Robert Browning and a Henry W. Longfellow.

Besides the alphabetical list of names and addresses, the directory contains a complete classified business directory, a street section with map diagrams of all Boston streets, an alphabetical section giving the name, business address, home address, occupation, and data as to whether the party is a householder or not.

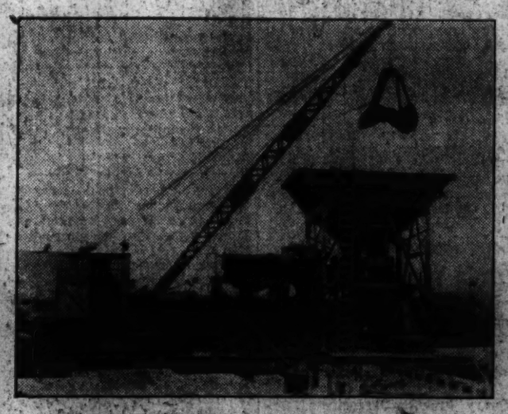
A careful comparison with this year's City Directory and that of a year ago shows that over 65 per cent of the entries in the last volume have been changed. This is not an unusually large percentage of changes, the publishers say. Over a period of 10 years the average changes, for all cities with a population of 100,000 or over runs 21 per cent new names added, 17 per cent names removed or people moved away and 27 per cent either changed their address or occupation.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS INCREASE

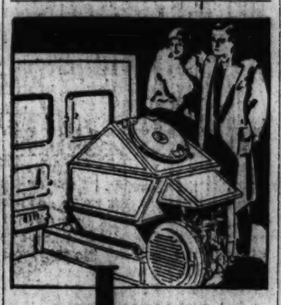
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Grain shipments from the port of Vancouver touched 74,000,000 bushels at the close of the shipping year, being approximately 27,000,000 bushels above the figures for the previous year. Of the crop that has moved the United Kingdom took over 54,000,000 bushels, while the Orient purchased upwards of 15,000,000 bushels.

THE TREDENNICK-BILLINGS CO.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
10 High Street, Boston, Mass.



This movable concrete plant, designed by our engineers and operated by two men, poured 7000 cubic yards of concrete in 280 working hours, at the new Somerville Engine Terminal and Power Plant of the Boston & Maine R. R.



IRON FIREMAN offers:

A complete survey of your boiler or furnace firing job without cost to you

THESE SURVEYS by Iron Fireman engineers often result in drastic fuel economies as well as definite betterments in heat or power production. Iron Fireman users' fuel savings alone aggregate millions of dollars annually!

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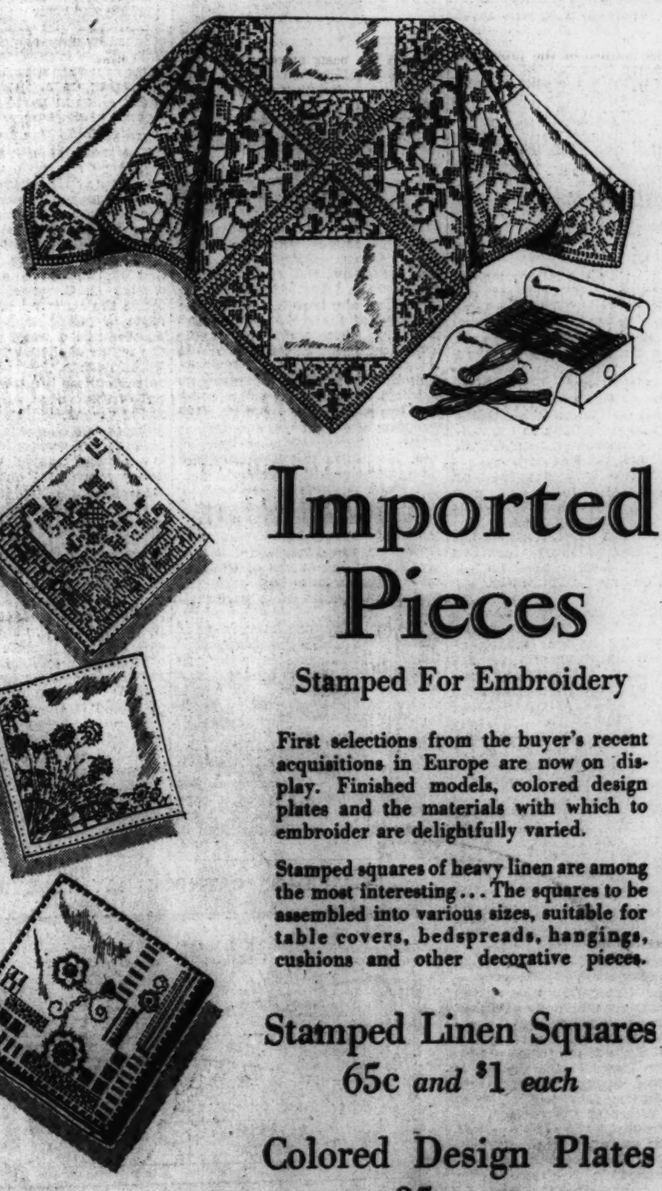


Imported Pieces

Stamped For Embroidery

First selections from the buyer's recent acquisitions in Europe are now on display. Finished models, colored design plates and the materials with which to embroider are delightfully varied.

Stamped squares of heavy linen are among the most interesting . . . The squares to be assembled into various sizes, suitable for table covers, bedspreads, hangings, cushions and other decorative pieces.

Stamped Linen Squares
65c *and* $1 *each*

Colored Design Plates
35c *each*

Cottons for Embroidery
$1.10 *dozen*

Many other interesting stamped articles at correspondingly low prices.

NEEDLECRAFT—FOURTH FLOOR

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

A Lamp for 10-Foot Pictures

Merging Two Old Ideas Brings New Results

NEWSPAPER accounts of the remarkable 10-foot-square television picture demonstrations recently given in Chicago, New York and Washington by the Shortwave & Television Corporation and the laboratories of U. A. Sanabria have caused much comment as to how such a big picture is possible. Particularly is there much interest in the light source used, as this has been the crucial point in television projection work up to this time.

The secret of the lamp used by Mr. Sanabria is the fact that the tube used is a "hot cathode" type. Neon has been generally used in television as it is best suited to the rapid response needed for sight reproduction. But previous neon tubes have had a limited amount of illumination.

In the simplest type of television receivers the plate of a neon tube is scanned by a disk or drum using a series of fine pinholes for light control. In order to project pictures a light source confined to a tiny spot rather than a broad plate was required. This resulted in the development of a neon tube with a point source of light, a small aperture in which is concentrated all the light action within the tube.

Into the picture at this time came Mr. Sanabria with the idea of using a hot cathode. This is a heating device which heats up the small space in which the gas usually glows to a very high temperature. This causes the gas in the tube to give a much brighter light, and, best of all, it breaks down at from 15 to 25 volts instead of the usual 140 volts, making this tube as responsive to weak signals as a loudspeaker is to weak audible impulses. The hot cathode is similar to the heating device used in the 227 type of broadcast receiver tube commonly known as the "heater" type.

The great possibilities of this departure are foreseen in the fact that operating with a hot cathode various gases other than neon can be used to give good light response, with the result that lights of various colors can easily be developed. Thus pictures may be seen in white, green and blue, as well as the familiar pink of neon.

New Photo-Cell Plan

As neon lights are the key to television receptions so are photo-electric cells the key to the pick-up or transmission of this work. A new technique in television pick-up is being inaugurated in the studios of the Shortwave & Television Corporation as a result of experiments with two different types of photo-electric cells, a technique which gives much better shading of televised pictures than previously achieved.

This new technique calls for the simultaneous use of two different types of photo-electric cells which are controlled in a mixing panel which becomes the television director's palette for his portraiture. Potassium cells have been used for pick-up work in television for several years. More recently the cæsium cell has been introduced into the television studio. The cæsium cell has been replacing the older potassium cell because it is about five times as sensitive as the potassium cell.

While the cæsium cell is very sensitive, pictures produced from its pick-up have seemed to lack some of the qualities of the earlier potassium cell pictures. A study of these two different types of cells then showed what the difficulty was.

Arrangements of Colors

Colors are located in a scale or spectrum even as are broadcasting stations. At one end of the color scale we have ultra-violet and at the other end infra-red. The eye cannot pick up the extreme ends of the scale, infra-red or ultra-violet, but it can red and blue, the first colors visible at either end and therefore of interest to television workers.

Cæsium is particularly sensitive to red, but is also quite sensitive to blue. Potassium is sensitive only to the blue end of the scale and does not respond at all to red. The result of this characteristic of the potassium cell has been the dark splotches and tendency to fasten a beard on the subjects being televised, noticed in the early television work.

Cæsium, used alone, however, seems to give rather a flat picture. Thus it became apparent that if the qualities of the potassium cell could be added to those of the cæsium cell a finer type of picture would result. The potassium would make up for the weakness of cæsium to red colors and the cæsium fill in the lack of response to blue, characteristic of the potassium cell. Due to the much greater sensitivity of the cæsium cell, this mixing had to be such that the potassium would have an equal value with the cæsium.

This has been accomplished in the studio of the Shortwave & Television Corporation's station W1XAV, by using a group of several potassium cells for each cæsium cell used. The impulses of these cells are then fed into a mixing panel and thence into the amplifier.

Seeing-In Patents

Two a Week Result From Newest Art

ALONG with the talking movies, television is the youngest offspring of natural science being nurtured by the United States Patent Office. Two patents per week on the average are being issued on television. Many more may be expected, Patent Office examiners say, as soon as the visual radio art throws off its theoretical swaddling clothes and steps forth in the full-fledged practicable proportions of its sister art, audible radio.

Only a few hundred patents on wire and radio television have ever been issued, although radio patents of all kinds now number in the thousands. The reason, patent examiners explain, is that television has not yet been offered on the market on any great scale.

Though they probably know more about television than any other group of men in the country, at least from its theoretical aspects, the handful of examiners assigned to television in the Patent Office are under strict taboo against disclosing their knowledge of individual patents. As soon as a patent is granted, however, its details are open to the public scrutiny, and anyone can order a printed copy describing it from the Patent Office.

The wire and radio television patents are under three general subclasses. One covers photographic recordings, and the records reveal that only 129 patents have thus far issued in that class. Another covers the automatic transmission of facsimiles, and only 47 patents have been granted. The third classification, covering what we now broadly know as television, or the transmission of images directly for viewing, includes 174 patents. All in all, just 350 patents on wire and radio television have been granted by the United States Patent Office.

Practically all of these patents have been issued during the last 10 years. The earliest patent in the visual transmission and reception arts on record at the Patent Office is one granted by the German Patent Office to Paul Nipkow of Berlin on Jan. 15, 1885, covering an "electric telescope" in wire transmission. In this patent the inventor, still living in Germany, suggests color television, stereascopic effects and the use of infra-red rays. Another patent on radio television was issued within the last few weeks to Nipkow.

In a study of the television field, N. S. Amstutz, an inventor and research engineer of Valparaiso, Ind., lists Nipkow sixth among the pioneers in television. He places Ayreton and Perry, with their "telephote," patented in 1877, as first; Alexander Graham Bell's "photophone," 1878, second; Senlecq's "telesctroscope," 1878, third; Meeadier's radiaphone, 1879, fourth, and Bidwell's "telephotography," 1880, fifth.

Stalling Speed

This Little-Known Point Plays a Big Part

London

Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, discussing commercial aviation, shows some of the means by which it might become an economic self-supporting proposition.

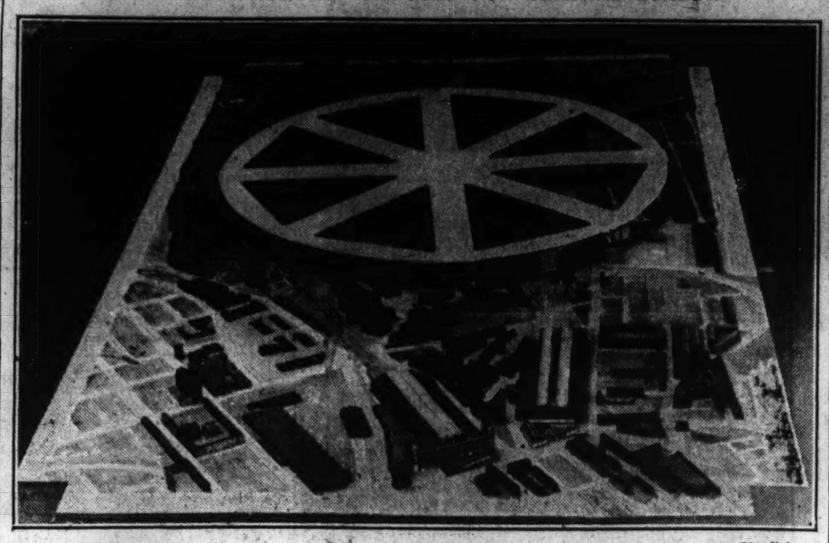
A factor which has retarded apparent progress, he says, so far as British practice is concerned, is the adherence in British commercial aviation to a relatively low stalling speed. Wide experience has shown that an aircraft with a stalling speed not far in excess of 50 miles per hour can be taken off and landed with a high degree of safety under all normal conditions, whereas a higher stalling speed under unfavorable conditions of ground or weather is more likely to give rise to accidents. On the continent of Europe and in America much higher stalling speeds have been permitted.

The effect of relatively low stalling speeds has also been felt during the evolution of the multi-engined aircraft, for where there is no great margin of power in hand after the failure of one engine, ability to maintain height can be more easily obtained if the stalling point is low.

It has often been stated that the evolution of commercial aircraft has advanced more rapidly in America and in certain European countries than in England. It is true that they can claim a much higher cruising speed than the average British type, but these speeds have only been obtained at the sacrifice of some other quality in the aircraft. In foreign practice stalling speeds of 65 to 70 miles per hour have been permitted and have doubtless led to more accidents.

The fact that some foreign type of planes have a higher cruising speed than the British has led to the idea that British designers cannot design for high cruising speed, but this is wrong. So far, high cruising speeds on the relatively short European routes have not been of importance, but now with the opening of services to India and South Africa, the value of higher speeds has increased. But an aircraft designer is not a conjuror and cannot produce these speeds without making sacrifices in other directions.

OVERHEAD AIRDROME PROPOSED FOR CENTRAL LONDON



Mondiale

RADIO AIRDROME

An Overhead Landing Ground for Airplanes in the Center of London Is Part of Novel Plan for a Great Air, Rail and Road Terminus Which May Be Constructed on the Site Now Occupied by the Railway Yards Near King's Cross and St. Pancras Stations. This Plan Has Been Evolved by Mr. C. W. Glover, Member of a London Firm of Architects and Engineers. The Skeleton Form of the Airdrome Would Not Shut Off Light and Air From the Building Beneath, While It Would Provide Adequate Landing Space Whatever the Direction of the Wind. The Correct Runway to Use Would Always Be Indicated by Signals or Lights. Elevators in the Outer Circle Would Take the Airplanes Down to Hangars Below.

An Electrical Scanning Idea

The Cathode Ray System Is Explained

IT IS a current opinion among many television experimenters that the success of television largely depends upon the complete elimination of mechanical motions and the use of a very brilliant source of light easily modulated.

Among nonmechanical scanning systems, the cathode ray tube, where the scanning is done electrically, seems to be the best known and much favored on account of its simplicity. The term "electric scanning" is very broad in its meaning, and can be applied to any system where an arc or beam of light or the medium producing the light is deflected up and down and simultaneously sidewise, so that the visual screen is "swept," so to speak, by a spot of light of variable intensity, which rapidly describes closely fitted parallel lines in a zigzag manner until the whole screen has been explored and all the picture elements have been reproduced.

Electrons are negatively charged particles of electricity which are emitted by incandescent bodies like a filament in lamp. Electrons are invisible and their weight is negligible. They can be easily attracted or repelled by magnetic or static fields. This action is used in cathode ray tubes to deflect a beam of electrons impinging on a fluorescent screen which glows in proportion with the amount of electrons received.

Cathode Ray Described

The flow of electrons is controlled by an anode whose voltage is varied by the changes of voltage of the signal. By looking at Figure 1 one may see a typical cathode ray tube which consists of a highly evacuated glass bulb 1. Number 2 is a filament emitting the electrons and Number 3 is the anode carrying a high D. C. potential which attracts the electrons. A thin, narrow beam or pencil of electrons shoots out through a small perforation in the center of this anode and is projected upon a fluorescent screen, 4, at the end of the tube. The potential of this anode varying with the signal variations from power tube 5, more or less electrons are projected through the perforation. The result is a point of light of variable luminosity reproduced on the screen.

Numbers 6 and 7 are two sets of parallel metallic plates placed at right angles to each other as shown in the diagram. One set of plates is connected to a source of high frequency A. C. voltage and deflects the beam of electrons rapidly from side to side. The other set of plates is connected to a source of A. C. voltage of lower frequency and swings the beam of electrons, at a lower speed, up and down as may be seen at Figure 4 which represents the visual screen or ground glass end of the tube.

In many vacuum tubes the filament is inclosed within a porcelain tubing which becomes incandescent and emits electrons when heated by the filament. In this latter arrangement the filament is called the heater and the porcelain is referred to as the cathode. A higher electronic emission is usually obtained from heated cathodes, as well as a great reduction of A. C. hum interference, and this system is often preferred to ordinary filaments. Electro magnets are also used to deflect the beam of electrons. Although it requires less power to produce a strong magnetic field alternating at a fixed frequency, the design of the electro magnets is a serious problem.

By employing static fields such inconveniences are avoided as any frequency may be applied to the deflecting plates without impairing their function. The frequency of these alternating static fields can be easily changed or adjusted so that the televisor is always in exact synchronism with the transmitting station. The good features of this system are first, a complete televisor inclosed in a single unit: second, the absence of mechanical motions; third, the sensitive response of electrons to deflecting fields, and fourth, the ease of operation. The objections are first, the high cost of this apparatus; second, its fragility; third, the limited size of its visual screen, and fourth, the insufficient illumination.

Problem of Illumination

The problem of illumination in cathode ray tubes is not easy to solve. The chemicals used in preparing the flourescent screen determine the brilliancy of the light produced. It is difficult to find a chemical compound which is able to glow under the action of a beam of electrons and to have this substance give enough light intensity without producing an objectionable afterglow.

The glow obtained with cathode ray tubes is much more brilliant than the ordinary neon plate tube, but there is not enough light to make possible the projection of a large image upon a screen.

Supposing that a better chemical compound could be found to give more light, the problem of the large size of the tube, its cost and the technical difficulties would still be serious obstacles. The manufacture of very large cathode tubes is generally considered improbable.

An intense source of modulated light has been the goal of all research workers ever since television was demonstrated and proved to be possible several years ago. There are many ways to vary a source of light under the action of a broadcast television signal. The voltage variations of the last power tube may increase or decrease the glow of a neon plate tube or crater type tube. A steady arc may be used which may be deflected by a variable magnetic field so as to hide more or less behind an opaque screen in order to increase or decrease the amount of light projected. Two or more arcs may be connected within the same circuit; one to act as a variable resistance upon the other so that when one arc increases, the other decreases and vice-versa. Electrodes bearing variable static charges can also deflect an electronic stream from one path to another and so doing vary the current transferred and thereby the intensity of the arc.

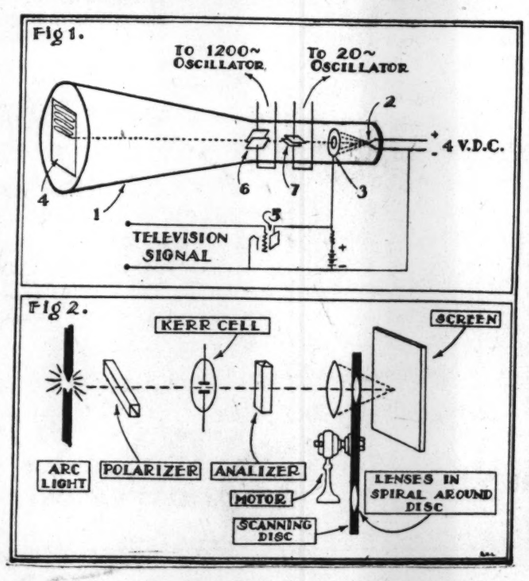
Kerr Cell Light Control

Several such schemes have been tried by the writer and the best results were obtained by using a mixture of mercury vapors and argon or helium gas. Another popular form of light modulation is the Nicols and Kerr cell arrangement. Unfortunately, it is only practical when an extremely powerful and steady arc is available as the efficiency is very low. The Nicols prisms are made of Iceland spar crystals cut at a certain angle and cemented together with Canada balsam. Two of these Nicols are necessary, one being placed in a horizontal position and the other in a vertical position and so adjusted that no light goes through them. Now, if a Kerr cell is placed between them and a signal is applied on its electrodes the plane of the polarized light is rotated which permits light to go through the second Nicols or analyzer as shown in Figure 2. The amount of light going through this system is extremely small considering the powerful arc employed, and outside of theaters its use will probably be limited.

Three different types of modulated arc light tubes using mercury vapors mixed with other inert gas have been designed by the writer. The first of these tubes was described in this newspaper July 25 and the others will be explained together with a new system of electric scanning in a following issue.

H. F. D.

DETAILS OF CATHODE RAY TELEVISION



Television's Art Problems

Assuming Technical Excellence. "The Play's the Thing"

"NOW that we have television, what shall we do with it?" This question expresses somewhat the dilemma of the television broadcasters. It's really not so bad as that, but being a new art, it offers an unlimited field of study as to how it can be made the most of in an entertainment way.

Television may count as a blessing the fact that the voice end of the radio art has been so highly developed, as television entertainment must be considered as a sight and sound proposition. The talking motion pictures have successfully demonstrated the great value of combined sight and sound entertainment. In television this is a great help at this time, since the added entertainment of the sound compensates to a great deal for the limitations of present-day television, successful as it is.

What shall we televise? One of television's first steps doubtless will be the projection of talking picture films which will bring to the home entertainment based on sight and sound which is the result of years of work on the part of motion picture producers. In addition, mere news flashes need no longer be sent out audibly, for news events recorded on films by sight and sound can be put on the air the day they happen, in the evening when everyone will be home to enjoy them.

Then comes the more involved question of studio productions, direct pick-up entertainment. New photo-cell equipment permits close-up and long shots so that a variety enters television which was lacking in the first efforts. Fading-in from one of these "shots" to the other can be accomplished electrically as easily as a motion picture fades from one scene into another. This will bring up the question of scenery. How much background can be picked up? Upon this will depend the scenic effects. Undoubtedly suggestion and exaggerated details will make up the earliest scenery.

Then there will be the question of makeup. If makeup can help a motion picture actor or actress with the fine definition which present-day movies permit, it will surely have a big place in television. Just what colors will be best, what features will need emphasis, and many other points will have to be considered.

The subjects of entertainments will be of interest. Simple variety or vaudeville acts lend themselves most easily to television, but there is a richer field than this, particularly in the dramatic field. That the public definitely favors drama is shown by the great popularity of dramatic skits on the air today despite the very definite limitations of drama which comes to the ear only.

The tremendous possibilities of air drama incorporating sight as well as sound are easily foreseen. Television will have a technique even different from motion pictures, although allied to them; and once this has been worked out along with the normal progress television is making, the ultimate result will be home entertainment which, if mentioned even 10 years ago, would have labeled the forecaster as one indulging in wandering fancies.

H. S. B.

Television With Sound

Beginning on Sunday, Aug. 9, a number of the Columbia system's regular features will be televised over station W2XAB, so that owners of television receiving sets will be able to see the artists whose programs they may tune in on their ordinary broadcast receivers. Because of the present limitations of television there broadcasts will not include groups of more than four or five people. Tony Parenti and his Singing Saxophones, the Bon Bons, the Boswell Sisters and the Hernandez Brothers will be among the first whose regular programs may be seen as well as heard.

Greatest Air Race

Hairpin Turns at Over 370 Miles Per Hour

Trim seaplanes flashing lithe as swallows at speeds of over 300 miles an hour banking vertically around three pylons in a triangular course that takes an hour for even these fast planes! This will be the spectators' picture of the Schneider Cup race on Sept. 12 next on the Solent course between the Sussex shore of England and the Isle of Wight.

The Solent saw all this in 1929. The course was then quadrilateral. The new course has been chosen so that shipping will not be interfered with. The Royal Aero Club has decided to hold the noted seaplane race for the Jacques Schneider trophy over the Solent again despite the attractions offered at England's Morecambe Bay, Blackpool or Southend.

The longest leg of the new course will extend along the Sussex shore from Cowes, where the Royal Yacht Squadron is anchored, to a point opposite Chichester Bay, where the race course can be watched from Hayling Island or the Southsea beaches. The next turn can be seen from the Bembridge end of the Isle of Wight. The course then extends back to the hairpin turn at Cowes.

A. H. Orlebar, who set the amazing world record of 368.8 miles an hour in the 1929 race, is again squadron leader of the British team. The other veteran is Flight Lieut. G. H. Stainiforth. Flight Liquts. F. W. Long, E. H. Hope, J. N. Boothman, and Flying Officers L. S. Snaith, H. H. Leech and G. L. Brinton are others who hope to have their names engraved on the trophy cup emblematic of the world's fastest fliers.

The former preliminary tests, which were made on one day, followed next day by the actual race, have been abolished. On the morning of Sept. 12, planes bearing the colors of England, France and Italy will first take off, make a climb to approximately 50 meters, which is roughly 160 feet, and alight, followed by two minutes taxiing. The planes will then advance to the starting line to be officially timed either in the air or on the water as each may choose. No repairs, modifications or refueling will be allowed during the preliminary tests up to the moment of the start. Alighting and repairs are allowed, of course, during the race.

A Bigger Radio Market

We Haven't So Many Sets After All

WITH nearly two-thirds of the states and the District of Columbia already accounted for, it appears that the "radio population" of the country, taken as a part of the dicennial population census last year, will fall far short of the industry's estimate of 15,000,000 sets.

The analysis of the United States Census Bureau discloses that 34 states and the District, thus far tabulated, had only 4,168,510 sets on April 1 of last year. They had an aggregate of 12,941,653 families, of whom 32.2 per cent reported sets. Since last year, of course, the number of sets in use has increased considerably, but so has the number of families.

The final count, however, still remains highly speculative. Numbered among the states which have not yet been tabulated are many densely populated areas, known to be well advanced in radio. These include New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Ohio and Missouri.

It is estimated officially on the basis of returns thus far received, together with the "expectancy" in those states unaccounted for, that between 40 and 50 per cent of the families have radio sets. It is difficult for these officials to see now the number of sets will exceed 10,000,000 or so, as compared with the present industrial estimate of about 15,000,000 and the estimate of 13,500,000 made last year.

Although the statistics, when finally computed, will be nearly two years old, they will be of great value to the manufacturing industry, broadcasters and to the Federal Radio Commission. For the manufacturers the compilation will be an index to new markets, and enable them to concentrate in the areas shown to be most delinquent in sets. Broadcasters will have at hand more or less accurate information as to the extent of their listener coverage, since they will know the approximate number of sets in their respective service areas.

The commission, as the radio licensing authority, will utilize the information to advantage in allocation of broadcasting facilities, and presumably will base its assignments in such a way as to most effectively cover the greatest areas of "radio population" as shown by the set census.

The set survey was the first ever undertaken on a comprehensive basis. In their house-to-house canvasses, census enumerators asked the question: "Do you have a radio set?" Up to this time the only data available on set distribution and the size of the radio audience have been industrial estimates, which were little short of guesswork.

While the set census will not yield accurate information as to the size of the radio audience, it will provide a good basis for an estimate. The industry always has figured a maximum of five listeners to each set. Therefore, with a census count of about 10,000,000 sets, the maximum listening audience would be reckoned at 50,000,000 people.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF AUGUST 10-16

MONDAY, AUG. 10

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Socony land Sketch; "Louisa." NBC WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.
8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-9—Stromberg-Carlson Orchest ar Inez Quinn, soprano. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.
9-9:30—Maytag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. "Surprise Party for Sneed." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Arabesque sketch. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company. Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish Program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Death Valley Days. "Bodie Comes to Life." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Corey's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to KSD, St. Louis, Mo.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8:15-8:30—Vera Brodsky, concert pianist. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert. Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Financial talk; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—"The First Nighter." Sketch. "Limehouse." NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers quartet; orchestra direction Erno Rapee. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10:00-10:30—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10-10:15—Fannie Brice, Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Nit Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String Dance Orchestra; Tris Speaker; Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10:45-11—Carlo LeMar; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Trials of the Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
8-9—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-8:45—The Columbians, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.
8:45-9—Boswell Sisters, Vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:15—Brad and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Arco Birthday Party. "Izaak Walton." Soloists, quartet and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Edwin Franko Goldman and his Band. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. Franck's Symphony in D Minor. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14

4:15-5:15—Radio Guild: "The Great Adventure." NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7-7:45—Major Bowes' Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not," Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Penna.
8-8:30—Venuti and Lang; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; piano duo. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Giuseppe Creatore and his Band. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF hain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:45-10—The Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Tosha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program, Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Poet's Gold," poetry reading and music. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air, audeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, Aug. 15

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra, Dinner music. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Senata Recital. Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8-8:30—"Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9:30—National High School Orchestra. From outdoor auditorium of summer camp at Interlochen, Mich. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Silver Flute. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:15—Hernandez Brothers, Instrumental Trio. Spanish trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra. Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. Strauss program. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. Johnny Marvin; soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—"Cuckoo" Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons Show Boat. "Virginius." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Schirmer and Schmitt, piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16

1-2—Pop Concert from Cleveland, Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
7-7:30—"Through the Opera Glass." Soloists and concert orchestra, NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. NBC—WJZ Chain to WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-9—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:15-8:30—"Blow the Man Down." Sea songs. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." Sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—Russian Singers. NBC — WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:45-10:45—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Symphony Orchestra directed by Adolphe Dumont. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
11:30-12—South Sea Islanders. Hawaiian ensemble. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

A Sea Studio

Nothing Stops a Good Daily Program

TIME was when only a big business man could leave his office, step aboard his yacht, and keep in touch with his business through that new-fangled invention, the wireless.

But the popular west coast broadcasters, the Happy Times Orchestra, who are heard on the Shell hour from K. P. O., have managed to take their business with them on an ocean vacation trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

After taking a stroll along the deck of the Malolo, the crack ship of the Matson Line bearing them to ukelele land, a member of the orchestra may say to his promenade companion, "You'll pardon me, but you'll have to watch the flying fish alone for an hour. I have to go to work. Our daily broadcast from San Francisco, you know."

The musical vacationists gather in the ballroom of the palatial ship. They pick up their instruments. A light flashes that the ship's short wave transmitter is ready to transport their music across the waves to the Point Reyes short wave station where it is relayed to KPO.

Soon the housewives of the Pacific Slope who have tuned in on the Shell Happytime Hour as they do their morning dusting, can swing the cleansing cloth to the rhythmic music of Hug Barrett Dobbs and his musical vacationists, who for all anyone can tell are playing in KPO's San Francisco studio instead of out "on the bounding main."

Air Camera Makes Record for Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The amazing efficiency of aviation was shown here recently in the speedy photographing by aviators of part of the Colorado River delta.

Mr. Douglas Kelly, chief instructor of Airtech School of Aviation and Mr. James Erickson of the Army Air Corps Reserves, flew to Imperial Valley, photographed a large section of the delta for the International Water Commission, and returned to Lindbergh Field—in 3 hours and 35 minutes.

Fully three months would be required for a ground crew to photograph the same terrain, aeronautical authorities estimated.

The survey by plane, admittedly one of the fastest photographic missions in the history of American aviation, was ordered by Mr. Franco Urias, engineer in charge at Mexicali for the water commission.

While the temperature was about 110 degrees on the ground, it was 60 degrees at an altitude of 8000 feet where the pictures were made.

CANADIAN TOWN GETS ORDER FOR EGG SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW WESTMINISTER, B. C.—Having obtained a contract in the United Kingdom for an annual supply of 4,000,000 eggs, local interests will establish a new plant for egg production on a large scale.

Although British Columbia eggs are of high quality, comparatively few have been sold on the British market, as compared with supplies bought from Australia and other distant countries

WORLD Y. M. C. A. DEBATES PLANS FOR JOBLESS

Revamping of Economic Structure of Nations Also Is Proposed

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8—Concrete proposals for the relief of the unemployed and for revamping the economic structure of the nations were being vigorously debated today by the delegates attending the World Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Other resolutions being considered have to do with disarmament, war guilt, the abolition of the economic causes of war, such as high tariffs, and the giving of a larger place to the youth of the world in the determination of Y. M. C. A. policies. The conference today is in plenary session, all of the sectional gatherings having completed their work yesterday.

The resolutions adopted by the sectional groups are being debated today by the entire assembly. The war guilt question, temporarily shelved, was again brought forcefully to the attention of the delegates in an address by Prof. Rheinold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary.

Finalize Convictions

"It is not enough," said Dr. Niebuhr, "piously to declare in an informal and unofficial way that we are all guilty of having started the World War. It is necessary for us to finalize our convictions in a set of formal resolutions and bear testimony of our conclusions before the whole world."

Efforts are still being made to find a statement on this question that will be mutually acceptable to both the German and the French delegations. The American delegation is strongly in favor of making a war guilt pronouncement.

Among other resolutions dealing with the international situation which the conference will be asked to consider today, is one calling for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, removing factors which establish among the nations defeated in the last war a sense of injustice and humiliation, and came into existence after the war, into more national groups.

Another resolution called for breaking down of obstacles in international trade, such as the tariffs, that have resulted in world impoverishment and economic paralysis, and the establishment of plans for better distribution of essential war materials.

Abolition of national armaments is also called for and the substitution in place of competitive military establishments of "A world police force under the League of Nations."

Youth Makes Demands

Many of the more youthful of the delegates attending the conference expressed the opinion today that the control of Y. M. C. A. policies is in the exclusive hands of men who have long since passed out of the category of youth. "We insist," said one of the youth delegates, "that older leadership make room now for those who are younger. This is a young men's movement anyway and it is high time that young people are being added to the leadership of this movement."

In this same connection the student division of the Y. M. C. A. is insisting that the basis of membership in the organization be liberalized and placed on a somewhat wider foundation than mere acquiescence to certain creedal and doctrinal standards. This question has been referred to the national council of each country.

Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans at last night's full conference, spoke of the gravity of the racial situation in the United States. "After forty years of public life," said Bishop Jones, "I confess that I have never felt more acutely the situation—isolation that comes to a Negro and the barriers and difficulties that he must face not only in America but throughout the world, and yet there is no reason to think that the situation is hopeless. It would seem that the Y. M. C. A. stands in the very forefront by its superb leadership, by its interdenominational and international program, to lend itself in the name of religion to the uplift, redemption and salvation of this great segment of people."

Representing still another race, Dr. C. Y. Cheng of China, president of the United Church of that country, spoke of the growing distrust of oriental peoples toward the people of the western nations. The growing differences of opinion between the people of the east and west, said Dr. Cheng, can only be bridged by organizations that have the cultural and the economic good will of the colored races at heart.

Slowly Being Overcome

While admitting that the present situation in China is dark, Dr. Cheng expressed the opinion that the menace of Communism was slowly being overcome, and that law and order would finally prevail.

The international convention, made up of representatives of the associations of Canada and the United States, and which is meeting here in conjunction with the world Y. M. C. A. conference, gave its support at yesterday's meeting to the so-called "conscientious objector." Calling attention to the fact that Prof. Clyde MacIntosh of Yale University wishes to become a citizen of the United States, but is debarred on the ground that he has made military service a question of conscience, it adopted a resolution urging "the legislative countries to amend existing naturalization laws if necessary so as to provide for the naturalization of such conscientious objectors as Professor MacIntosh."

Having disposed of this question, the international convention turned its attention to the problem of disarmament, and, after calling attention to the fact that the Y. M. C. A. "is striving for international fellowship and coöperation," and after affirming that war "is destructive of all essential Christian values," adopted a resolution calling upon "all local associations and upon every member to do everything possible to assure that the forthcoming Geneva conference shall result in an actual and considerable reduction in armed forces."

Women Are Denied

The convention refused to open its membership to women. The purpose of the amendment to the rules of the international convention, sponsored by Mr. Walter M. Wood, general secretary of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., was to remove from the constitution and by-laws of local associations "any stated or implied discrimination between the sexes, and to make possible identical status, as affecting recognition, rights and responsibilities for both sexes in all affairs of the national council."

This question was warmly debated for two days and at yesterday's final session of the international convention the amendment was tabled. The final vote followed a vigorous denunciation of the proposed amendment by many state and national officers of the Young Women's Christian Association.

After a two days' debate of the industrial situation prevailing throughout the United States and Canada the international convention placed itself on record as favoring a platform of "free discussion" to which should be invited representatives of both capital and labor, without discrimination as their views, radical or otherwise.

Frank Discussion

Mr. B. B. Williams of Mount Vernon, Ohio, in presenting this resolution, commented on the fact that the Y. M. C. A. was being criticized today for its alleged sympathy with the existing economic order, and for its refusal to enter into a free and frank discussion of social and political problems.

Mr. Williams urged the adoption of the "free speech" resolution and the vote in favor of its adoption was practically unanimous.

The North American Convention also went on record as being in favor of "gradual and reasonable reduction of hours and labor to the lowest practicable point as the productivity of industry increases; and for all that degree of leisure which is a condition of the highest human life; and for release from employment at least one day in seven, working toward the five-day working week as fast as practicable."

A resolution calling for the observance and enforcement of all laws against liquor and narcotics was also adopted. Mr. Francis Harmon of Hattiesburg, Miss., was named chairman of the committee to plan for the international convention five years hence.

HUNTERS TO DRAIN LAKE, HOPING TO FIND KIDD'S GOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

near the lake. On it was gouged a chart of the lake and, among other things, the inscription, "R. Kidd. Five fathoms east and two fathoms deep." This slab was placed for safekeeping with the Bank of Montreal, and the search started under the direction of Mr. Douglas Carmichael of Advocate, N. S.

The inscription on the marble slab is said by residents near the island to tally exactly with the location of the treasure given by a member of Captain Kidd's crew to one of Mr. Carmichael's ancestors. Several years ago Mr. Carmichael searched the island for the treasure, but without success. Aided by the new chart, the directions and modern methods, he hopes to unearth the riches.

Nor is Haute Ile the only "treasure island" in this area. Oak Island, four miles west of Chester, N. S., in Mahone Bay, is at present the scene of another search for Captain Kidd's pirate gold, a search financed by some of the province's prominent business men. Money Cove, near Dark Harbor on the Island of Manan, N. B., only eight miles from the Maine coast, also is supposed to hide more of Captain Kidd's treasure.

Romanticists have sought the fabled Kidd treasure from the West Indies north to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, always without success.

Captain William Kidd began his eventful career in Scotland about 1650 and entered the merchant marine in his youth. He was married in New York in 1691, his bride being the widow of a New York merchant. He distinguished himself as a privateersman against the French in the West Indies, and was active in battling pirates who preyed upon shipping near New York. A company for the suppression of piracy was formed in 1695, and Captain Kidd was made commander of a new ship, the Adventure Galley. As a shareholder in the company, Kidd and his crew would get most of the booty gained by privateering.

Aboard his new ship, Captain Kidd and a crew of 154 sailed from Plymouth, Mass., on April 3, 1696, bound for Madagascar, the chief rendezvous for pirates. About a year later rumors reached England that Captain Kidd had himself turned pirate. In the spring of 1699 he appeared in the West Indies with a ship loaded with treasure, supposedly worth about $350,000. Leaving the ship in Haiti, Captain Kidd and 40 men sailed a sloop north to Rhode Island, from where he sent an emissary to Boston to learn how he would be received by his partners in the enterprise. While waiting, he buried treasure valued at $12,000 on Gardiner's Island, just off the east end of Long Island. This was never recovered by the Government, but is presumed to have been used by his men.

Reassured as to his reception in Boston, Captain Kidd went there, but was immediately arrested and sent to England, where he was tried and executed May 23, 1701. His partners in Boston and New York sent to Haiti for Kidd's ship, in the meantime, but it had been stripped of all its treasure. That buried on Gardiner's Island disappeared, and the Crown took Kidd's effects, estimated at about $32,000, and gave them to a public institution.

Historians maintain that Captain Kidd had no fair trial in England, and that he was merely the scapegoat for "men higher up." There exists doubt, some maintain, as to whether he really was a pirate at all. It is contended that he remained a legitimate privateersman. The amount of treasure which legend declares to have been buried by him is authoritatively declared to have been greatly exaggerated.

FRUIT TREES ON 5-YEAR PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — A "five-year plan" for tree planting has been inaugurated by fruit growers in the Antelope Valley, according to the Chamber of Commerce. Fifty thousand trees will be planted during the next five years.

Oddities and Bizarre Miniatures Displayed on Chicago's Gift Midway

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—A stocking darner of new design to speed the humblest duty of the home, electric clocks which continue to go even when the current is off, miniature china bull frogs and beetles for finger bowls, and hundreds of trays, vases, pillows, lamps, perfumes, are on display here this week-end by manufacturers in three separate shows.

Gifts for mother, dad, brother, sister, maid, cousin, chum, and gifts for weddings, anniversaries, graduations, and what you will, are exhibited to the retail dealers by manufacturers represented in the National Gift and Art Association Exhibit; the Gifts, Artwares and Novelties Association, and the Eastern Manufacturers and Importers' Exhibit all showing simultaneously.

When the presents finally percolate to the various gift shops and department stores throughout the country, no one should be at a loss to know what to buy for his next gift. For children there are new games aplenty, painted chairs with bunnies for legs and backs, lamps with sand buckets and sprinkling cans for bases, calico elephants, cats and squirrels. For mother and dad are glassware, fire screens, novelty tables, imported vases and all kinds of oddities to make home more cheerful.

Boston's 'Airmindedness' Got Early Start

CUSTOM HOUSE AND A VIEW FROM TOWER
Upper Picture Shows Docks Along Harbor's Water Front as Seen From Tower, and Lower Picture the Custom House as Seen From Eastern Packet Pier, With Fishing Boats in Foreground.

CUSTOM HOUSE MARKS BOSTON'S FIRST 'FLIGHT'

Hub's Airmindedness Traced Back to Erection of Big 500-Foot Tower

In a way, the Halifax passenger airplane service which was added to Boston's transportation system last Saturday is just another addition to a grouping of airlines which strongly indicate that the hailing port of a celebrated Saturday night supper and a traditional, though less famous, Sunday morning breakfast—which is where the codfish comes in—is steadily growing "up."

Paradoxical as it may seem, however, long before there were any such convincing evidences of Boston's aerial growth as a Halifax or a New York plane or even a serviceable airport, Boston had gone airminded. For the Bostonian who would be true to the tradition which marks him as one who keeps both feet on the ground, the building of the Boston Custom House Tower was a practical venture in flight.

Yet in the construction of the Custom House Tower, Boston's aerial ascendancy was considered to be a far more practical undertaking than even that which merely afforded an opportunity for Bostonians to gaze down about their abrupt outburst of municipal progress upon a distorted massing of scenes that tend to belittle such famous landmarks as the Christopher Wren steeple on Park Street Church and even Bullfinch's Capitol dome.

Custom House Service

To outline the services of the Custom House would entail listing each of its scores of government offices, and even that would not cover the ground. To the aviator, its red flashes from twilight to dawn are a symbol of safety. To the mariner making port on a stormy night, the weather bureau's fixed signal lights on the eastward side of the tower, more than 500 feet above the level of a spring tide, are a guide to a sailor's refuge in time of storm. To the banker crossing the Common, the clerk, the merchant and tradesman moving in on foot, in ferry boats, in the rumbling elevated trains to the business center of Boston, the clock which faces on every side of the tower is a beacon that marks the margin of minutes in which to make the office on time.

When business centered around the Common, the melodious chime of Christopher Wren's steeple in Park Street covered a useful range of service, but when Boston went air-minded and its port officials' business soared 26 stories into the sky, the clock on the Park Street Church had became a merely local landmark. In its gilt trimmings and the architectural beauty of its background, the Park Street clock still holds its place.

In scope of service, however, it cannot compete with a clock which has a face more than 21 feet in diameter; a minute hand that is 14 feet long; an hour hand that is 11 feet in length, and numerals measuring three feet from end to end. Four electric motors, receiving an impulse every 60 seconds, move the long hand 13 inches at a time, which is the distance from one minute notch to the next.

These are a few of the things which the air pilot, the mariner and the commuter see in approaching the marts of business which revolve around this lofty granite spindle, but what persons see from its topmost galleries is of vastly greater interest. In these modern times when airplane hops over the city at so much a flight are quite a tourist attraction, the Boston Custom House still offers an opportunity for free sight-seeing that covers a range many miles beyond the immediate surroundings of business and residential structures which have remained within the limits of a 15-story zoning law.

Flight to the Tower

On a day when wind and weather combine to make perfect visibility, a flight in the main elevator to the eighteenth floor of the Custom House, where passengers must transfer to an elevator which completes the upward haul, brings the foothills of the Berkshires in western Massachusetts, the southern end of the White Mountain range, Cape Ann and other distant points into focus.

Strange though it may seem, the air-minded Bostonian, whether he ascends the Custom House Tower or takes off from the East Boston Airport, sees more of the old historic Boston than he who walks the streets. On all sides of the tower, historic landmarks stand out in steeples, domes and patches of greensward.

On the northern side of the tower's encircling gallery, almost directly beneath, is the Old North Church. It may be a good mile from the base of the tower to the church, but looking down from a height of more than 500 feet, it seems considerably closer to the steeple where the lantern was hung on an April night in "'75" to warn Paul Revere "on the opposite shore," somewhere near the present great docks and grain elevators, that the British would advance by land.

Down in the river, now spanned by steel that trembles with heavy traffic, lay the British man-o'-war Somerset, past which the boatman pulled with a muffled oar on the night before the battle at Concord. Looking out on the horizon one can follow the flight made by Revere's horse into Medford by the idyllic Mystic's silver trail that winds through a green blanket of tidal marshland.

Almost without a glass one can see the point on the river close to the business section of Medford where Thatcher Magoun built his fleet of clippers for the California trade; and directly below the tower on the harbor side are the East Boston slips where Donald MacKay's still greater fleet took form. In the custom house which the present tower replaced were kept the registers of these famous ships which took the water at Medford and Boston—the Don Quixote, Flying Cloud, Sovereign of the Seas, and scores of other crack sail carriers.

Quarried at Quincy

On the site of the present structure was the edifice built with granite quarried at Quincy. Oxen plodded up cobbled India Street where heavy trucking moves today, hauling the great pillars weighing 42 tons that were to stand at the head of Long Wharf where the gossamer spread of ships' rigging reached almost to the doors. Long before the present tower was built, however, the sea had taken its place at a respectable distance from this lofty harbor and city sentinel, and Atlantic Avenue came to take its place as the line of demarcation.

For many years before the tower was erected, Commonwealth Avenue, Marlborough and Newbury Streets, and the intersecting streets stretching along in alphabetical order, had taken their stand as evidence that Boston was getting modern and that in the future, streets would be orderly laid out affairs and not the jumbled snarl of threads that the byways around the Custom House Tower came to be when Boston substituted streets for its erstwhile cowpaths.

All this is only a fraction of what the old Bostonian could point out from the gallery atop Boston's imposing pinnacle of commercial progress. Even today there are a few who might say, "Do you see that magnificent dome over there?" pointing a little to the left of the Charles River Basin beyond Exeter and the other geometrically laid-out streets. And the remark you would then hear might be, "Once, I sailed boats right where that building is." Which was long before Boston had grown "up."

Gliders Ride Tail Of Elmira Storm

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—A rollicking wind, racing through the Chemung Valley today, sent a dipping soaring flock of gliders into the air to disport themselves about thunderheads. The craft, launched from the 700-foot summit of South Mountain, were entries in the National Glider Contest.

Three men gave exhibitions of cloud-hopping until lightning flashes drove them to safety. They were Mr. Warren E. Eaton, Norwich; Mr. Albert S. Hastings, Los Angeles; and Prof. R. E. Franklin, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Mr. Martin Schempp, Pittsburgh, rode the tail of a storm for an hour before he turned back and glided down to the take-off field. In the air at the same time were Lieut. Joseph Lyman, Northampton, Mass.; Mr. W. Hawley Bowlus, Leroy; Mr. August Hallier, Pittsburgh; Lieut. R. S. Barnaby, Washington, and Mr. Wallace Franklin of Detroit.

Model Homes in Garden Setting To Be Built With Buhl Fund

Contract to Be Awarded in Pittsburgh to Provide Residential Preserve Where Every House Will Have Individuality and Low Rental

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8 — A modern garden-type residential community on Mt. Washington, the historic heights overlooking the Monongahela River and the Golden Triangle, is the project undertaken by the Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh from the $13,000,000 fund left by the late Mr. Henry Buhl, department store owner, "for the benefit of mankind."

A contract will be awarded soon for the first unit of 125 model homes on a 45-acre tract, estimated to cost $1,000,000. They will be ready for occupancy by next May. Ultimately the community will comprise 300 homes for rent at moderate prices.

The undertaking, according to Mr. Charles F. Lewis, director of the foundation, is based on a desire to invest money in a constructive social purpose without unusual risk Economies through mass construction, low building costs and a desire to secure only a reasonable return will make the low rental possible, he said.

Seventy per cent of the tract will be landscaped in park effect, the homes facing this garden spot. Each dwelling will be surrounded by wide lawns and gardens, and will have the advantage of playgrounds.

Each dwelling is to be individual in design, but in harmony with the rest. Homes will be of five, six or seven rooms, with a ground and second floor, built-in units of from two to seven houses with soundproof party walls.

Floors are to be hardwood, baths in modern colors with built-in tubs, kitchens equipped with electric refrigeration, and finished basement with laundry and an independent heating plant. Many of the homes will have sun parlors and private garages.

Foundation executives said it was not the purpose to offer the homes for sale, but that permanent rental administration will be maintained. Funds of the foundation are to finance the entire project.

Ingham & Boyd, of Pittsburgh, are the architects, and Mr. Clarence S. Stein and Mr. Henry Wright of New York, specialists in community planning, are the architectural consultants.

The model residential community will be within easy access of churches and schools and is only 10 minutes from the heart of the down-town business district of Pittsburgh.

The Buhl Foundation was formed in 1927 by the will of the Pittsburgh merchant whose name it bears. In the last two years it has made grants totaling $1,100,000 for basic research projects and social demonstrations in the Pittsburgh district.

FRANK EVANS FILLS FARM BOARD VACANCY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—One of the two vacancies on the farm board was filled yesterday with the appointment by President Hoover of Mr. Frank Evans of Salt Lake City. This places two officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation on the board. Mr. Sam H. Thompson, selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Alexander Legge, former chairman, last March, was president of the organization until assuming his new post.

The federation is composed of thousands of farmers. It has supported the farm board throughout. Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, the president who succeeded Mr. Thompson, only recently said in Lawrence, Kan., that the federation would "fight to the last ditch" in defense of the Farm Marketing Act and the board.

President Hoover is expected soon to fill the other vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member, on June 5.

R.C.A. Allies Rally To Defend 'Waves'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—All of the resources of the Radio Corporation of America will be marshaled for the defense of the wavelengths held by the National Broadcasting Company and other subsidiaries of R. C. A. in the appeal being carried to the courts by the Milwaukee Journal, owners of WTMJ.

The appellants seek a reversal of the recent decision of the Federal Radio Commission holding that R. C. A. need not forfeit its wavelength licenses because it had been adjudged guilty of violating the Clayton Act in attempting to obtain a monopoly of the tube business.

Notices of intention to intervene in the Milwaukee Journal's appeal were filed with the Court of Appeals here yesterday by the four subsidiaries of R. C. A. using wavelengths, namely, the National Broadcasting Company, R. C. A.-Victor Company, Radio Marine Corporation of America and R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

Since the Milwaukee newspaper's move is in the nature of a court test of Section 13 of the Radio Act, which requires a forfeiture of radio licenses in the event a company has been finally adjudged guilty of monopoly or attempted monopoly, these four concerns are intervening as a measure of protection of their channels.

CLUB SENDS BOYS TO CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLEN, Ga.—The Men's Civic Club of Millen has just sent to the mountains of North Carolina and North Georgia 30 Millen boys who but for the generosity of the Civic Club would probably have no summer vacation. This summer there have been an unusually large number of lads to receive the attention of their elders. They are going to enjoy camp life, and carried with them a dusky cook who knows what boys like to eat and how to prepare it.

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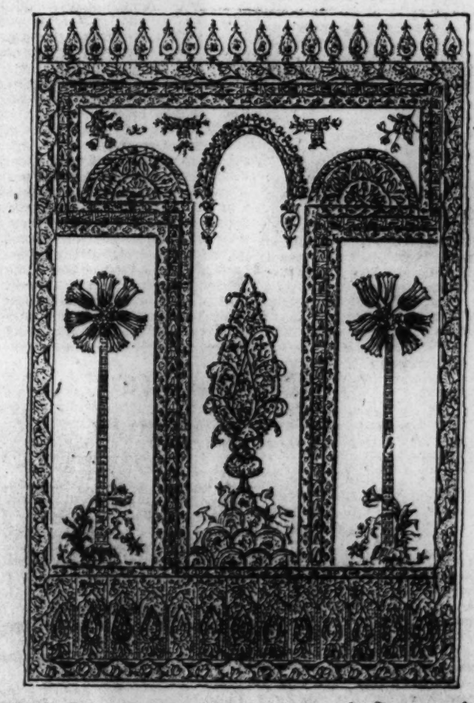

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Why Visit Museums?

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

LONDON

I HAVE been much interested lately in observing the visitors to various London museums and in comparing them with visitors to other museums on the Continent and in America. They are all alike—that is, any type found in one city can be found in almost all the others, and they can be rather easily classified into a few major categories.

Leaving out of account the persons who love pictures and sculpture so much that they can't be kept out of museums, the others fall into three classes. The largest number are those who are performing a task, which has been prescribed for them, and are visiting museums because all educated people are supposed to do so. Next in number are those who are hoping to find some novelty—something that will make them laugh or something which will appear strange or curious. And then there is the very small class consisting of students who are earnestly trying to solve art's mysteries—some as artists and others as art historians.

Each person, of course, has his idiosyncrasies in looking at pictures or at objects in cases, but it is surprising how quickly as a rule his curiosity seems satisfied. Wandering from one picture to the next, the visitors plod from gallery to gallery, reading all the labels conscientiously and glancing up occasionally to see whether the picture corresponds to its title. If it does not, they seem to feel either that they have made a discovery, or have been deceived. Those who are most determined to "get the good" out of a visit will generally buy a catalogue, and devote a large proportion of their time to reading what the catalogue says as they proceed. Almost everyone leaves a museum tired, depressed or dejected. If this is the case, why visit museums?

Suggested Rules

To most people a museum is a place where a number of pictures, statues, curiosities or stuffed animals have been put into glass cases with labels on them. They are somewhat justified in this assumption, for a few years ago the president of the American Museums Association defined a museum as "a large collection of labels illustrated by specimens."

The difficulty seems to be that the visitor comes with no definite objective or with an impossible one, and in both cases the results are disastrous.

Would it not therefore be a friendly thing to suggest rules, for visiting museums by which all who are not hardened museum visitors might profit? It should be remembered, however, that rules are made only to give standards from which we may depart as we see fit.

A museum visit should be an enjoyable occasion, eagerly looked forward to, and remembered with satisfaction. If one comes away with a feeling of pleasure and enjoyment, the visit has been justified—otherwise not. The greatest mistake is in trying to see too much and carry too many impressions away.

The ideal length of time for a museum visit is half or three-quarters of an hour. Of course, many museums are so large that it would take this amount of time merely to walk through them. One is reminded of the American doughboy who told his friend that he had gone through the Louvre in an hour, but that he could have done it in 40 minutes with spiked shoes.

A Difficult Task

We are asking ourselves to perform a task in a museum which we do nowhere else, and it is extremely difficult. We keep our attention taut, jumping from one object to the next without rest, and concentrating on one thing after another in rapid succession. This is what causes "museum fatigue." We do not stop to wonder and to dream, but these are the very desires which a great work of art should awaken in us. It ought to give us a thrill. How many of us actually get a thrill out of a museum?

Now for those rules which should revolutionise museum procedure. They may sound heretical, but they really work. In the first place then, never go to a museum to be improved. Go for pleasure, to see if you can find something you like; and when you have found it—for it is always there—sit down in front of it (if there is a chair) and look at it as long as you enjoy it. If there is no time left, don't feel that the visit has been wasted. You have had a worth-while experience.

This is, of course, an extreme case. Probably there will be many things to like and there won't be time to see them all. Pick out a few and concentrate on them. If repeated visits can be made, and repeated short visits are much better than one or two protracted ones, one can begin to discriminate. Were the pictures passed over less good than those noticed, or (unhappy thought) were they perhaps better? Is one's own taste a safe criterion, or is any one else's safe? These are disturbing questions and until they are seriously pondered, one is not in a position to make much progress.

As a veteran museum visitor, more than usually frank or perhaps even rash, I verily believe that only a small percentage of the works of art in any museum are really masterpieces. The layman should not be shocked by a statement of this kind, and he will realise its truth if he compares for a moment the world of art with that of literature or music. In any field, the mediocre or average is largely predominant, and the masterpieces appear only as high spots against the backgrounds of the usual, and after all it is the usual which is first and most easily understood. The more unfamiliar the field, the more we must seek something in it of our own experience as a starting point.

If then one will resolve to visit museums for pleasure, and pleasure alone, a museum visit will become a stimulating and even exciting experience. What can be more fun than measuring our own opinion against that of the critics? Which is right?

There are, too, necessarily by-products, for when we have gone thus far, nothing can prevent our going further, for the individual work of art is a key which unlocks many fascinating doors in the history of civilization.

The Drawings of Fragonard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AT THE ancient Hotel de Sagan, under the presidency of Mme. Jean Chiappe, more than 100 drawings by Fragonard were brought together. This difficult feat was accomplished by the help of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard, the Albertina in Vienna, the Louvre, a number of provincial and local museums and the support of international collectors.

The drawings of Fragonard are exceedingly rare and this is the first time that his graphic output has been assembled on such a scale. The drawings fall into a number of well-defined groups, such as drawings made for book illustrations, copies after the work of other masters, landscapes—chiefly drawings of French and Italian gardens—portraits, studies of animals, rustic scenes, mythological and allegorical subjects, religious subjects and a number of so-called scènes galantes. The general public thinks of Fragonard firstly as the painter of scènes galantes and secondly, but only quite secondly, as a portrait painter.

The exhibition under consideration provides an unique opportunity for the onlooker to ponder upon the relation between the manner and the subject which an artist adopts, to convey what he has to say to his fellows.

The instance is all the more instructive, as Fragonard is an artist whose temperament is impatient, and who therefore reveals himself most completely in the first frenzied rapture of a drawing.

It may sound commonplace, and yet it is peculiarly significant in this connection, that the manner in which Fragonard treats, for instance, his religious subjects and his most fanciful extravagances, is essentially the same.

Perhaps it is merely tantamount to saying, that the same artist has treated a considerable variety of subjects. The point we are trying to consider, however, is what these self-evident propositions really imply beyond the fact that Fragonard's versatility of manner found expression in a considerable variety of subjects. A consideration of the drawings brought together provides an answer and throws simultaneously what is probably a very new light upon his personality.

There are two prepondering influences which are more manifest in the graphic output than in the painted work of Fragonard. The two masters from whom he derived most are Rembrandt and Tiepolo. From Rembrandt he learned a love of rich substances and an appreciation of the immense implications, for an artist, of the modulations of light and shade. He was attracted rather to the draftsman than to the painter in Tiepolo. The Italian master impressed him by the vigorous rapidity of his outline and the sensitiveness of his sepia drawings.

In connection with the problem we are trying to consider, Tiepolo and Rembrandt have much in common in regard to their singular preoccupation with the evocation, within an ideated space, of all the golden mystery with which the common light of day is able to transfuse almost any subject. The expression, "the golden light," is not chosen at random. The use of this color in all its multiplicity of tones is characteristic alike of Rembrandt, of Tiepolo and of Fragonard.

It appears reasonable, therefore, to suppose that Fragonard did not have the innate predilection for his well-known scènes galantes, which is commonly assumed. His was a nature which loved above all the beauty which he found in the visible world, and his life was the manifestation of the desire to give permanent form to that peculiar aspect of nature which to the outward eye provides the most fleeting but which to the inner eye constitutes its most permanent value.

In the light of this consideration it would seem, therefore, that much of the choice of Fragonard's subjects is due to the age in which he lived and perhaps to the patrons to whom he owed his livelihood. His religious subjects show the same sincerity of attitude, his mythological scenes the same preoccupation with a purely pictorial problem as the scènes galantes, whose apparent preference is responsible for an appreciable part of the less fortunate side of Fragonard's immense and deservedly high reputation.

J. H. R.

'The Young Idea'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Embassy Theatre, "The Young Idea," by Noel Coward. Beginning July 14, 1931. The cast:

Huddie	George F. Wiggins
Rodney Masters	Lawrence Hardman
Cicely	Leondra Corbet
George Brent	Cecil Parker
Gerda	May Collis
Sholto	Arthur Macrae
Priscilla Hartleberry	Celia Clement
Sibri Blaith	Mary Roberts
Claud Eccles	Hugh Dempster
Julia Cragworthy	Laura Cobster
Eustace Dabbit	A. R. Whatmore
Jennifer	Sybil Arundale
Maria	Barbara Basil
Hiram J. Walkin	Clifford Heatherley

Noel Coward, the author of several of the most successful plays and musical pieces of the century, at an age when most people are still fingering rejection slips, is a young man to whom London has not been slow to do justice. But in one respect he has received distinctly less than his deserts. When "The Young Idea" was first produced it failed to hit the taste of the town. Why, is one of the mysteries of the theater, for it is an inexhaustible fountain of civilized wit, and keeps its form right to the last line.

Nowhere is the fertility of Mr. Coward's invention displayed to better advantage than in the third act of this piece. The two children, Gerda and Sholto, joined together in an irresistible alliance, have, in the first two scenes, persuaded their father to tear himself away from the English hunting set in which they have found him, and return to his foolishly interrupted matrimonial existence in Italy. The third act, in which these managerial and diplomatic children bring their mother to a like state of thought, might easily have been merely a repetition of tactics fully explored before. But, by means of a most amusing, if not strictly authentic American, Mr. Coward makes his last act the most entertaining and the freshest of the play.

"The Young Idea" contains several performances of quite exceptional merit. Cecil Parker, as George Brent, speaks well, as many actors do, and listened better, which is a very rare accomplishment. His attention to Sholto and Gerda when they were telling him of the joys the reunited family would have in Italy together, his hesitations, his half-conviction that he would be able to reconstruct his life, and his fear that after all he would not, were an education in what an actor can do when he is doing nothing at all. As the children, May Collie and Arthur Macrae were bright and attractive, vivacious and mocking with a charm that has to be seen to be believed.

The London Stage

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An interesting recent event is the engagement of R. C. Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," to adapt the Hungarian success, "The Golden Moth," for production in London. The question whether Mr. Sherriff is a one-play man, which was rife a couple of years ago, is now being brought up again. There seems to be no reason why Mr. Sherriff should not write a number of successful pieces, even if he does not repeat the amazing triumph of "Journey's End," which had a West End run of more than 600 performances. "Journey's End" was not, as is commonly supposed, its author's first play. He had already written "Profit and Loss," "Cornlow-in-the-Downs," "The Feudal System" and "Mr. Birdie's Finger" before his famous war drama was presented. This was, therefore, no mere fortunate flash in the pan. It was a deserved success reached after many years' apprenticeship. Mr. Sherriff, by the way, has just gone up to Oxford, where special arrangements are being made for him to take his degree in the shortest possible time.

After nearly 60 years of wig making for eminent players in France and Britain, Willie Clarkson, the celebrated theatrical costumer, is about to retire. One of the most expensive wigs Mr. Clarkson ever made was that which Lily Langtry wore as Cleopatra. It cost 22 guineas. Sir Herbert Tree's beard as Joseph in "Joseph and His Brethren" cost £40. Mr. Clarkson was responsible for the costumes which some years ago enabled H. de Vere Cole to persuade the authorities of Cambridge town and university that he was the Sultan of Zanzibar. So exact were these costumes that Mr. Cole was able to repeat his hoax at the expense of the Royal Navy, when he and his supposed suite were conducted in state over the flagship without the impersonation being discovered.

A number of young actors and actresses have banded themselves together as the London Comedy Artists, in order to undertake a tour of Devonshire. Their idea is to gain experience in parts which they would have no chance of being asked to play in London. There is no better training ground for the stage than the provinces. Irving had a repertory of over 500 parts which he played in the country before coming up to London. A young London actor who is put into a principal rôle for the first time has to make an immediate success, or else he is dropped. He is given no opportunity to get accustomed to his part, to develop and enrich it. In the provinces the first night is of minor importance. In his travels from town to town he can work up a failure into a success, and so, when his chance in London finally comes, he has had plenty of experience to enable him to make the most of it.

"Another Day," by Carl Lawless

Mystic Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

OPENING of the Mystic Art Association's new gallery on the water front of this staid old Connecticut village constitutes an important milestone in the history of American art, emphasizing the growing importance of the exhibitions held by New England's flourishing summer artist colonies. Mystic, however, is more than a summer community; at least 20 out of the 30 active members of the association are property holders and many of them live here all year long.

Built in late Colonial style with white clapboards, chaste and dignified, the new gallery fits harmoniously into the landscape. Perhaps its outstanding feature is its double approach—by land and sea. Landward, half a block from the Boston Post Road, pedestrian or motorist comes upon its wide driveway and ample parking space. By water the river is navigable for yachts up to the association's private wharf. Another entrance welcomes visitors on this side and beyond a gay tea terrace invites to sociability.

Good Hanging Area

Within are two top-lighted galleries, a long L-shaped corridor with excellent hanging area for small pictures; decorated textiles and other exhibits; comfortably equipped lounges, a kitchen and an office. For valuable advice in the building these artists speak with appreciation of the friendly helpfulness of the neighboring Lyme Art Association, whose beautiful gallery has long been widely known. George Fraser, a young Providence architect associated with Jackson, Robertson and Adams, is its designer.

Passing through the hexagonal-domed entrance, one enters the main gallery, its fir-sheathed walls covered with natural colored monks cloth affording invisible hanging as well as a harmonious background for an assemblage of painting and sculpture distinctly high in merit, at the same time promising future progress. Many a familiar hand and brush are recognized. These are appealing rural landscapes by Charles H. Davis, known far and wide for his beautiful paintings of sky and countryside. Mr. Davis, who long ago organized summer exhibitions of paintings in Mystic for educational and cultural purposes, is honorary president of the younger association now holding its seventh annual exhibition and the first in a gallery of its own.

One feature of both main and smaller galleries is that there are no bad spots. Corners are cut off by diagonal panels which makes them immediately points of vantage. One might call this a diplomatic gallery, for no exhibitor could complain of any hanging space he was assigned; moreover, these artists do not crowd their walls. With their strong flair for pattern in line and mass and color, they are essentially decorators. Their independence and spontaneity rest, too, upon a sound foundation of good drawing.

Among the 56 paintings in the main gallery one notes crisp marines and landscapes by Carl Lawless and Nat Little. G. Victor Grinnell, Ernest Harrison Barnes, S. Gertrude Schell, G. A. Thompson and Arthur Meltzer contribute landscapes diversified in treatment. Julian Joseph presents lively impressions from his New York studio window overlooking Union Square. J. Harvard MacPherson shows an appreciative glimpse of a fine old "White House." In the water color gallery are gay scenes from far and near by these and other painters.

Portraits and figure paintings are well in evidence. A remarkable water color portrait is that of J. Harvard MacPherson by a fellow artist, Charles O. Golden. Robert Brackman's "Portrait of an Artist" in oil is most capably executed. Agnes Harrison Lincoln presents a trio of portraits well painted and also excellent likenesses. "Lighthouse Keeper" by Stephen W. Macomber, "Children's Hour," by Murray Bewley, and Arthur Meltzer's "Paulette in Costume" are noteworthy. "Summer," a large mural by Robert Brackman, is an interestingly composed and handled group of figures, which dutifully remain flat against the wall as good mural figures should. Kenneth Bates shows two symbolic paintings, "Seed" and "Stone Walls of New England," rich in soft deep coloring, and in plastic rhythms.

Black and White

Y. E. Soderberg's etchings of the new gallery and of the boats he depicts so well as they skim the breeze-tossed waters; exquisite illuminations by Elizabeth Webb; charmingly handled pen drawings in black and white by Beatrice Edgerly—an "Egret," a "Crane" and "Japanese Warrior Dolls"; a group of pleasant pencil sketches by S. Gertrude Schell of picturesque local spots, and a fountain, "Heron's Nest," by Gladys Edgerly Bates, are features of the water-color and black-and-white gallery.

Sculpture, as often in summer exhibitions, is in the minority, but makes up for lack of numbers by its importance. Two large pieces by Gladys Edgerly Bates, "Venus with Shell" in bronze, and "Horse of Apollo" in terra cotta, are distinguished works. Harry Lewis Raul's life-size head of "Dawn" is also ably executed.

Frances D. Davis's small paintings, with their warm medieval flavor and stained-glass-like coloring, more small pictures by practically the entire membership; some excellent still lifes, notably by Paulette van Roekens, Kenneth Bates and Carl Lawless; paintings of the sea and the "Ship Karoo" by Lars Thorsen; decorated textiles by Katherine Forest, and handwrought silver by Frances P. Hill all add to the richness of this truly distinguished exhibition, a suitable showing to inaugurate the new gallery.

The exhibition will be open to the public weekdays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 6p. m., through Sept. 7.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two films have recently been produced in London, adapted from plays, which show what a play may lose nowadays in adaptation for the screen. Both these films were made from good comedies, but it has been deemed necessary to curtail the genuine comedy and enhance the farcial and crook elements.

One of these films is "77 Park Lane," Walter Hackett's amusing comedy, produced for British International by Albert de Courville and played frankly as melodrama by Dennis Neilson-Terry and Betty Stockfield, Malcolm Keen and others. There are some tensely melodramatic scenes, but the photography is not always clear-cut and definite. But the acting is good and Dennis Neilson-Terry makes one regret the absence of the comedy which could and should be in his scenes with Betty Stockfield.

Similar changes have been made in "The Girl in the Night," an adaptation from "The Knight Errant" by Eric Forbes Boyd, directed for B. I. P. by Henry Edwards. There is not much left of Mr. Boyd's work, save the basis of the play and some excellent and witty dialogue. In the film the farcical element is exaggerated at the expense of the high comedy. Many of the situations revolve around two suit cases, one of which contains stolen property, the other dynamite. But the situations become confused and fail of their full effect. On the whole, however, the film is good fun. Henry Edwards plays the hero rather flippantly. Dorothy Boyd is a tearful but pretty heroine. The whole is an effective explosive mixture of which the principal ingredients are crooks and innocents, dynamite and lovers.

C. F. A.

Lord Berners's Paintings

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

ARE we inclined in these days to specialize too much? This is a question often debated, and it can hardly be denied that the modern artist is usually a limited creature when we compare him with the many-sided artist of the Renaissance. In those spacious days when the Medicis ruled in Florence, it was nothing out of the ordinary for a master to turn from producing a masque to modeling an equestrian statue and follow that up by painting a picture, while in intervals between these strenuous pursuits he would entertain a company by singing some of his own lyrics to his own skilful accompaniment on a lute.

If it be granted that a change of occupation is good for all of us, it would seem to follow that a painter should do something beside paint, a musician something more than compose and play music, and so on. But any contemporary who is tempted to indulge in multifarious activities is likely to be warned that he is in danger of becoming a "Jack of all trades and master of none." The reply to this, of course, is that it does not matter in the least how many different things a man does, the only important thing is how well he does each.

The career of Lord Berners is a welcome protest against the tyranny of this schoolroom jingle about Jack of all trades. Having already made an enviable reputation as a composer in music, Lord Berners has now begun to exhibit paintings. This is not really a new departure on his part. It does not mean that he has given up music and "taken up" painting. He has always been fond of sketching, and all that has happened is that he has recently allowed the public to see what he has long been doing for his own amusement. He began by showing a few pictures at the Goupil Gallery and elsewhere, and the welcome these received has encouraged him to bring together a number of his paintings which constitute his first one-man show at the Lefevre Galleries.

Variety of Subjects

These pictures, about three dozen in all, cover a wide variety of subjects, but though Lord Berners attempts one or two figure pieces and some flower paintings, he paints most often, and best, landscapes and views of cities in Italy. The distinctive note about most of these paintings is the pleasant way in which they combine an Old World dignity of style with a modern freshness. In his "Roman Bridge at Narni," for example, Lord Berners reminds us at one and the same time of Richard Wilson and Duncan Grant, of Wilson by his classic design, of Grant by his melting, luscious color. Every painter is at once his own composer and his own executant, and perhaps one might suggest the effect of these pictures by saying that Lord Berners appears to be a classic as a composer and a modern as an executant. There is modernity in his touch, but there is a fine classicism in the fundamental framework of his pictures.

Certainly there is nothing revolutionary, nothing very new in his art, yet it is eminently personal and has its own distinction. His preference is for mellow hues rather than bright colors. He is neither a luminist nor an impressionist, yet there is a fine glow of light in his skies and he can, when he wishes, be wonderfully realistic in his renderings of nature. How admirably true and convincing, for example, is his long perspective of water in "The Pool at Firth." This clearly is the production of a man who has been enthralled by the beauty of what he has seen, a man who further has the good taste and the skill to present his vision to us translated into terms of paint which have their own beauty. He plays no tricks, he has respect for his medium which results in the fine quality of his paint, and he has respect also for his subject, so that he presents it invariably in terms of dignified design.

In Love With Beauty

Mr. Clive Bell, who contributes a foreword to the catalogue of this exhibition, speaks of these paintings as "not so much the gropings of one with a message in search of a medium as the adventures of a man in love with all subtle forms of expression and equipped for excellence in all. For here is exquisite paintings; here is the craftsman's understanding of the uses of paint. Not that Lord Berners has nothing to say, only what he has to say is not at all like a message, but like a fine scent rather, or a flavor." But these comparisons do less than justice to paintings which have a more permanent youth than the evanescent charm of a perfume.

A man who is in love with "all subtle forms of expression" is in danger of becoming a mere virtuoso, that is to say, a showman who delights in exhibiting his own executive skill. Nothing could be further removed from such a display than the quiet, well-mannered paintings of Lord Berners. Surely it would be much more true to describe him as a man who is in love with all subtle forms of beauty, and equipped with skill sufficient to give to each its appropriate expression in art.

It is because Lord Berners is much more in love with beauty than with his own powers of craftsmanship that these paintings, so modest in size and style, attract us by their charm instead of startling us by their cleverness. Lord Berners has a very distinct message to give us in these paintings. He tells us again and again how full the world is of wonderful and beautiful things. And his art instructs us further that the discovery of beauty is not really something to be celebrated with rowdiness and noise, but rather to be enjoyed quietly through sensitive records inspired by feelings of deep tranquillity and thankfulness.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Egon Wellesz's New Opera

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA

GRAND opera as a form, its present and future, is a theme that has caused much speculation and written discussion in Germany, for the alleged crisis of grand opera is a thing almost exclusively limited to that country. Italy, the traditional country of operatic production, knows little of operatic problems: Mascagni, Zandonai, Respighi, Alfano et al. have gone on writing one opera after another, meeting with success or failure, and accepting the public verdict as a judgment on the merits of the opera under consideration. In France, composers like Milhaud have continued their operatic production heedless of slogans and watchwords.

In Germany alone, young composers have come to view their failures or successes from the angle of "symptoms" and dogmas. Only in Germany opera is a "problem," and only in Germany modern composers have developed the habit of devoting almost more time and speculation to operatic problems than to operatic scores.

The critical state of grand opera in Germany is beyond doubt, and its causes are manifold. Above all, there are far too many opera houses in Germany; Berlin alone boasted of three until a short time ago, and every middle-sized town of one at least. In a period of economic depression on one side and radio on the other, that was an impossible situation. On the other hand, the dearth of interesting and successful operas and the deplorable scarcity of first-rate singers have helped to cause a certain apathy toward opera on the part of the public.

Refuge in Slogans

German composers, however, with their inherent intellectual tendency toward speculation, drew false conclusions from these facts. They took refuge in slogans. "Romantic opera," "topical opera," "jazz opera," "machine opera," were in turn proclaimed as the remedy. The mistake of such classifications is evident from a list of those operas which have been genuine successes in Germany during the last few years. There we see such inherently contradictory works as Krenek's "topical" "Jonny" and Weinberger's distinctly roseate and "romantic" "Schwanda," as peaceful neighbors in the public fancy; whereas other examples of both jazz opera and romantic opera failed dismally and passed into quick oblivion. The moral is simple: the operatic public, in Germany as everywhere, looks for good, intelligible plots and effective, singable music. Operas that fulfill these requirements are successful; those which do not are failures.

Many are the roads by which the young German modernists attempt the approach to success. Not the least interesting among German modernistic composers of today is Egon Wellesz, the Viennese. He has written, besides some chamber music, songs and instrumental compositions, three operas—"Princess Girnara," "Alkestis" and a one-act piece, "Scherz, List und Rache"; also several ballets and a ballet-opera entitled "Die Opferung des Gefangenen." All these stage works have been produced by several German opera houses, but none of them in Vienna, Wellesz's home city. "Die Bacchantinnen," his latest opera, has now had its world première at Vienna.

A Musician of Culture

Wellesz is a musicologist and an authority on antique music. He is a musician of artistic, intellectual and æsthetic culture. He is not a man of the theater; his aims go higher than the composition of operatic successes. "Alkestis" and "Die Opferung des Gefangenen" were attempts at reviving antique Greek tragedy in the strict sense, with its "chorus." "Die Bacchantinnen" is a step further on this road. Wellesz, a man of background and knowledge, evidently dreams of a rejuvenation of the Greek drama as a remedy from the banalities of the present operatic routine. It is a noble thought. Handel and Gluck followed the same ideal—not Strauss, of course, whose Greece, in "Elektra," is that of the twentieth century—and a man of Wellesz's erudition was sure to do something interesting in approaching the task. But, as I said before, Wellesz is a musicologist and a man of æsthetic background, not a man of the theater. And herein lies the weakness of his opera.

Wellesz's opera is founded on Euripides' drama; its plot deals with the origin of the Bacchus cult in Thebes. Wellsez, in writing his own libretto, has endeavored to lend a new and modern significance to the mythological happenings. But notwithstanding such effort, and in spite of many beauties of language, the plot fails to be interesting to a twentieth-century audience. The action, complicated as it is, remains unintelligible unless we rely upon our own reminiscences of mythology. Without such reminiscences, one is at a loss to grasp the meaning of the plot; and even with such knowledge, one fails to be humanly interested in it.

No doubt a man of Wellesz's knowledge realized this weakness of his opera from the outset. When he chose such a plot for his opera, then, there was clearly "method in his madness." He evidently did not wish to produce an opera in the accepted sense. He does not even attempt, in this opera, to write what is theatrically effective, save in two places: the Finale of Act I and the scene of Agave, Pentheus and the Bacchantes in the second act. For the rest, his opera consists of a series of dialogues and discussions on a "Weltanschauung" which was, quite clearly, for Wellesz the basic purpose of his opera.

Wellesz, in the light of his latest operatic effort, feels himself a man with a mission for art, for a revival of Greek tragedy and ancient ideals. "Die Bacchantinnen," a work of noble trend of thought, compels respect for that quality. But Wellesz's musical invention is not strong enough to carry conviction for his aims. There is all too little "singing" in this opera. Only the chorus is allowed to sing, and of the soloists only Agave. The others do not sing—they dispute, and for the most in a musical idiom which is half way between chant and recitative.

The choral scenes alone lend light and contrast, and indeed the chorus at the end of the first act is a thrilling dramatic moment. For the rest, the chorus, like the soloists, indulges too much in comment and reflection and does little to quicken the slow action. What the chorus sings, incidentally, is not "modern" music. Nor is the score throughout modern in the sense of "atonalism." Tonality is treated freely, but it is not abolished in Wellesz's new opera. Whatever radicalism is at work in this score falls to the orchestra. Dynamic force and rhythmic dash are at once the virtue and the drawback of Wellesz's music. The pressing, pushing rhythm impresses at first, but its effect wears off by too abundant use of it.

The Vienna Opera gave Wellesz's work a dignified production. Clemens Krauss conducted, Dr. Lothar Wallerstein and Toni Birkmeyer, as stage director and maitre de ballet, respectively, provided beautiful groupings in the manner of ancient Greek reliefs. Rose Pauly, Josef Kalenberg, Alfred Jerger and Josef Manowarda were the efficient singers. Wellesz himself received an ovation at the première. He deserved it fully, as a man of culture and depth and a musician of erudition. Lasting success for his opera, however, seems doubtful at best.

Roger Sessions

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

DOES American music exist today?—music which after absorbing the rhythmical and melodic aspects belonging to the Continent and the attitudes peculiar to European schools, can still present its own typical characteristics in the vast contemporaneous movement? It is impossible for us, who are so far from the United States, to follow, step by step, the musical development of that country. We may, however, ascertain the existence of a few composers who, in their own way, are conscious of his calling and spontaneity of expression.

Like all exceptional minds, he felt the necessity, after a time, of a wider contact, of a profounder knowledge, and so came to Europe. He has lived in Italy for several years; has been to Florence, and Rome where he has just been made a member of the American Academy.

His travels in Europe aided in the formation of Sessions' outlook. He grew to understand the basic ideals on which the great schools of art were built up, especially that of the Renaissance; he breathed the atmosphere where strong currents of thought met, and retraced the path

ROGER SESSIONS

within the limits of possibility, follow its musical life, though we cannot feel justified in pronouncing any opinion. At most, we can record our impressions of a few of the American musicians.

We might say that we can observe three orientations in the production of American music. One represents a complete reflection of the German school by which it is dominated (sonata form, chromatic harmony, orchestration à la Strauss, etc.) and of that of French impressionism. Another is entirely local in character, indicated by the attempts to give the modes belonging to jazz a constructive solidity, a wide expanse, the seriousness of a symphonic poem. Lastly, not ignoring the great European art—particularly the classical—there is the desire for a more individual and characteristic expression.

To the first tendency, a tendency common not only to America but to all European countries and also, unfortunately, to Italy, belong all those musicians who will never know how to walk alone and will, therefore, always be attached to the apron-strings of their particular school. To the second class, which interests us more for its promise than for its achievements, belong the composers who, departing from the lighter genre, show that they have sufficient qualities and sincerity to cross the borderland of music; (among these we must first mention Gershwin). The third and last class is represented by the musicians who are also artists and who, therefore, know how to stamp their works with their own individuality, individuality which presents other and more general aspects that refer to the American character. To this class belongs primarily the composer Roger Sessions.

A Mature Composer

Though Roger Sessions is a young musician, he has reached artistic maturity. Born in a family which for generations had lived in America and established itself near Boston, one can say that he belongs to the American intellectual aristocracy which finds a center in the capital of Massachusetts. This becomes evident in his work. Sessions belongs to the artistic life through an inner necessity; he did not allow his art to become commercialized, and there were no obstacles he did not overcome in order to reach his goal.

We say this, not for love of a biography, but because in approaching the art of Sessions we must understand the disinterestedness which is his chief quality. His art is one which appeals to a public of intelligence, refinement and taste, far removed from catering for easily won applause and material benefits. Its sincerity, loftiness of expression and solidity of structure, are beyond the range of the ordinary musical Philistine.

Sessions had a sound musical grounding; not only has he a knowledge of music, but what is much more important, he is gifted with a musical conscience. His intelligence and good sense were shown when he decided to complete his studies under the guidance of Bloch. He felt the need of living in contact with a musical superior and perceived there was no better school than that which springs from intelligence and sensibility. He became Bloch's favorite pupil and was made his assistant for composition at the conservatoire in Cleveland. In spite of this there is no sign of the characteristics of the art of Bloch in Session's works, which follow quite another path; from his master he learnt the seriousness of knowledge so as to plunge into the very fount of the idealistic movement.

Indeed, there is a definite division between the American achievement of Sessions and his European work. The first is dominated by dramatic elements which, with little or no care, are given the structure which they embody; the second is the result of a clear vision in which the dramatic elements are dominated by a higher necessity—that of form. He feels that logical musical language is the highest endowment of a musician so that we see his works proceed along the most rigid lines, without deviation of any kind, direct to a clear goal.

What are these works? We will discuss three of them—three Preludes for organ, a Symphony for orchestra and a Sonata for pianoforte.

The three Preludes for organ comprised the first work composed by Sessions in Europe and, in a manner, were inspired by his visit to Florence. All the good points we find developed in the Symphony and the Sonata, are here clearly discernible. The melodic line is clear, the counterpoint, piquant and compact, the rhythm always lively—these constitute the main web of the work. They are three pictures, each containing an idea fitly expressed.

These are works which end when they should, without any desperate search for a further development, a repetition or an ending. The music shows the value of logic in musical expression. In the three Preludes one also felt the great attention which had been given to the relation between the sonorities typical of the organ and the musical matter; in fact, one felt that the music was irrevocably made for this instrument and for no other, and that the logic of expression considers not only form but the purpose of the work.

The Symphony is a more mature work, three movements united by a common idea which creates a bond between them. Here, too, we are aware of the logic shown in the sequence of the thematic elements which follow schemes of definite forms by reason of their own inherent force, avoiding the license we find even in well-known works. The musical substance here is vital, as is the rhythm and melodic character. But in speaking of the Symphony we must not fail to mention the orchestration which is straightforward without any searching for effects of subtle sonority, and which proceeds in harmony with the purity and clarity of the musical meaning and the expressiveness of the melodic elements.

Still more finished is the Sonata for pianoforte in which substance is fused into the sonorities typical of the instrument. The succession of episodes appear still more inevitable.

Classical Feeling

All that has been said is to draw attention to the fact that the art of Sessions is typically classical, if that word is given its true significance. It is work which is as transparent as glass, so open is the construction, so close is the link between all the contributing elements. But the typical characteristic of the art of Sessions is to be found in that which refers to its subject matter; a very lively and varied rhythm, a variety which is not capricious, but which is demanded by the exigencies of the dance; in fact, it is decidely American and has nothing in common with the rhythmic, dramatic quality of Stravinsky, or the inexorable hammering of Hindemith; profound and wide-flung is the melody which is at the base of the whole edifice, a melody which preserves, through all changing obstacles, its own tonal characteristics that develop in power and breadth.

For these reasons we have not hesitated to place Sessions among those American musicians who present individual characteristics in the contemporary movement. This will be understood by the artists who so often perform his works, especially in Europe and, I hope, also by the Americans.

'Spilt Milk'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At The Everyman Theater, "Spilt Milk," by E. G. Cousins; first performance, July 13, 1931. The cast:

Dick Falkoner	Eric Berry
Pat Falkoner	Mary Cobb
Therese	Betty Astell
Charley Wilkes	Patrick Gover
Potter	Winsold Lawrence
Sir Richard Falkoner	Patric Curwen
Mrs. Mull	Barbara Gott

When Mrs. Mull called on Sir Richard Falkoner in search of a job as housekeeper, Sir Richard could not conceal from her that he was disappointed because his son, of whom he had had great hopes, was determined to become a plumber. But he realized that his own troubles were comparatively trivial when Mrs. Mull sorrowfully confessed that she had a daughter, in a very good position, who could come into a room where her mother was, and never give the slightest sign of recognition.

That was characteristic of Mrs. Mull. She always said the tactful thing, whatever the situation might be, though she was far from being the simple, homely individual she appeared to the delighted Sir Richard. For was not the ungrateful child to whom she had referred the very Therese who one moment before, in her capacity as French maid, had shown Mrs. Mull into the Falkoner study? And was not the window-cleaner, whose inopportune appearance in pursuance of his humble duties had recently interrupted a flirtation between Therese and the plumbing enthusiast, Mrs. Mull's lodger, Therese's destined husband, and the third partner in the scheme to remove from the Falkoner safe the £1000 with which the aggrieved father had been trying to persuade his son to abandon plumbing for Egypt?

One knew that the robbery would never take place. Mrs. Mull was much too kindly a woman really to be a thief, her métier obviously being that of a lower-class Stranger of the Third-Floor Back, working on a somewhat mundane scale. How she put everybody she came into contact with in his right place, including sending off young Dick Falkoner to Egypt to do plumbing in the grand manner as an irrigation expert, is told with considerable variety of comic invention, and one joke at least of positively shattering effectiveness, in this very agreeable and amusing play, in which the chief character is presented by Barbara Gott with a quiet enjoyment that quickly communicates itself to the audience.

Gardner Museum Catalogue

A 450-page catalogue of the exhibited paintings and drawings in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston, has been printed for the museum's trustees. Mr. Philip Hendy, formerly assistant keeper at the Wallace Collection in London, devoted the past three years to continuous research in Europe concerning the history of the paintings in the collection and the life and work of their authors. The result is model example of scholarship in the text and a profusely illustratd book that is not at all in line with the usual art catalogue. Instead of stopping with the customary dry physical details and perfunctory historical notes, his catalogue is written in a readable personal style, with a thumbnail portrait of each of the more important artists to give clues to their periods and accomplishments. Mr. Hendy based his studies upon attributions by Mr. Bernard Berenson, who recommended to Mrs. Gardner the purchase of the greater part of the collection. The Isabella Stewart Gardner collection takes its place among the leading art ensembles of the world because of the quality and number of its portraits by masters—Massaccio, Uccello, Raphael, Dürer, Holbein, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Manet, Degas and many others—and because of the comprehensiveness of its possession of 60 paintings by the leading Italians from Giotto to Guardi.

'Tell' at Interlaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN — In 1912 - 1914, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" was played with great success in the open-air theater in Interlaken. The war halted the performances, but this year the play is again being given.

The stage is a charming opening in a wood, at the foot of the Rugen, a small hill south of Interlaken. The houses of the village are built in the old Swiss style, and with the small church and the castle, "Zwing-Uri," form a beautiful natural scene. The artistic director of the play, Herr George Wäckerlin, has been successful in finding talent among all classes of society. Particularly noteworthy are the scene in which Tell shoots the apple from his son's head, and the final scene, in both of which more than 270 players take part.

New Music in Bad Pyrmont

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

FOR some time past several bathing resorts and watering places in Germany have been devoting themselves assiduously and successfully to the pursuit of things cultural and artistic. Today, when it is increasingly difficult to maintain the high standard demanded by German tradition, all efforts in this direction should be heartily encouraged. It might be questioned whether such efforts for the support and development of artistic interests are made solely for idealistic reasons, or whether economic considerations do not also play a part. If the attractions of German watering places are enhanced through enterprises of artistic value, then this can only be welcomed by those who understand the financial difficulties which all public and private organizations in Germany have to face at present.

The musical festival in Bad Pyrmont, the German section of the "International Society of Contemporary Music," was invited. The program was devoted to the young and youngest generation of composers. This beautifully situated watering place, with its concert hall of model acoustics, provided a charming setting for the festival. The orchestra was the Dresden Philharmonic, with its excellent conductor, Walter Stöver, which fulfilled all the demands made by the performance of some of the works.

It was really a festival for the "young." Few of the composers heard were more than 30 years old and many were in their early twenties.

New Conditions

The conditions under which these youthful talents come before the public today are different and considerably more difficult than 10 years ago. Then, as at the Donaueschingen festival, at the first appearance of composers like Hindemith, Krenek, Rathaus, Weill, Haba and others, there was something like one general aim of activity. It was summed up, even if only negatively, in the formula, Away with neo-romantic music and its false pathos and literary tendencies! This movement against the art of the immediately preceding epoch was an historical necessity; we all know that the recognition of this fact, and its practical results in the works of those mentioned above, has already given us many most valuable artistic achievements. We have seen the development of a new style which became more marked, more definite with the progress of time. Perhaps one might even say that, as a convincing document it has won epochal importance. In any case, a new "grammar" has been made, a new language has arisen which, as an expression of the changed musical feeling of a new generation, is of value and importance.

The experimental character of these festivals was apparent on the present occasion. Only a few of the works performed could claim to be relatively mature and stylistically finished achievements. Most of them were efforts in this or that direction, dependent on some prototype or other and very unequal in substance and content. This gave rise to considerable fluctuations in the artistic standard, which often sank far below the line, as in the "Sonata Umoristica" for bassoon and pianoforte by Giulio Cesare Gedda—whose breathless, simple melodies were very amusing—or in the "Zeitgemässen Divertimento, 1929," for orchestra, by Walter Gronostay, which is no more than a collection of well-known commonplaces. These two works were the least successful on the program.

Other Works

However, the object of these enterprises is to show not masterpieces but experiments. Before we can tell "whither the path leads" we must hear, and the composers must hear, in order to profit for their future work through their successes and failures. Herein lies the meaning of these festivals, all the more necessary today, when the concert-going public is less interested than ever in experimental music.

But some of the works were closely attached to tradition, such as the "Partita I," for organ and chamber orchestra, by Ernst Roters, whose clean and expert craftsmanship never permitted one to lose sight of its unoriginal stylistic character. Written on conventional lines was the string quartet by Alfred von Beckerath, who gave us four well-formed fugues which were cleverly arranged.

Four songs by Hermann Simon made a strong impression; three of them were accompanied by flute and cello, the other by oboe, clarinet and piano. In the fine, quiet lyricism of these songs, a musician of genuine individual talent was revealed. More problematic were the five "Lieder eines Einsamen" for contralto, flute, clarinet, violin, viola and cello by Albert Thate, songs without originality of conception. The "Promenadenmusik" for small orchestra by Berthold Goldschmidt deserves the same criticism, for here, too, abstraction outweighs the substance of ideas. The whole thing is a flimsy joke and, judged by the modesty of its inspiration, far too long. Opposed to these, the Second Sonata for pianoforte by Paul Kadosa was considerably fresher and more elemental and contained music which, though not profound, was spontaneous and effective. Very happy and ingenious was the "Kleine Ouvertüre" of Sparre Olsen, a charming piece full of pretty conceits, worked out with good craftsmanship.

The most successful piece of the festival was the "Konzert" for violin and orchestra in one movement by Jerzy Fitelberg. Modern violin repertoire is enriched by a piece which, though it does not open up new paths in musical expression, is most effective in the finesse and elegance of its melody and construction. It is full of charming concepts and the technical and the lyrical are mixed in delightful contrasts. The violin part is arranged with great beauty and offers the soloist a difficult but most thankful task. This was carried out in admirable fashion by Stefan Frenkel, who is not only a phenomenal technician, but also an excellent musician.

A second article will report on the most important chamber music of the festival and on the first performance of the school opera, "Cress Ertrinkt," by Wolfgang Fortner.

'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'

By J. T. GREIN

London

AT THE Savoy Theater, Mr. William Holles presents Mr. Arthur Phillips in "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," a play in four acts by William Senior, founded on Robert Louis Stevenson's story (and the version by J. Comyns Carr). Beginning July 14, 1931. The cast:

Dr Jekyll / Mr. Hyde	Arthur Phillips
Sir Danvers Carew	Frank Lacy
Gabriel Utterton, A Solicitor	G. H. Muleaster
Dr. Lanyon	J. Fisher White
Poole, Butler to Dr. Jekyll	H. R. Hignett
Inspector Newcome	Vincent Holman
Mrs. Lanyon	Janet Hodson
Rebecca Moor	Ruth Maitland
Mrs. Mudge	Nannie Goldman
Laura Carew	Mary Merrick
Maid	Dorothy Pringle
Policeman	James Bramer
Footman	John G. Gaston
Cook	Georgette Thierry

Every critic keeps in the treasure-house of his memory the pictures of some unforgettable performances that time cannot pale nor obliterate. One of these was vividly rekindled by the revival of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In 1888 there came to London an American actor, Mr. Richard Mansfield, who, at the Lyceum Theater, became famous as the dual hero of an adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's story. The play was but a crude extract of the tale; the adapter merely preserved the shocks and thrills, throwing by the board the grace and force of the novelist's style. Yet enough was left to give the actor an opportunity to display his ingenuity and the mastery of his technique. So great was the disparity between the appearance of the suave Dr. Jekyll and the awe-inspiring criminal, Hyde, that, had we not seen it on the program, we would have wagered that two actors instead of one portrayed the parts.

After Mansfield, Mr. H. B. Irving, Sir Henry's son, attempted the part, but although his personality lent itself to the mystery of the character, he was not quite able to maintain the spell. In him we saw the great effort, while Mansfield conquered us by the power of his intuition.

Now a young Bensonian actor, Mr. Arthur Phillips, appears in the same part and in an equally crude adaptation, full of hifalutin and stereotyped phrases, and challenges comparisons with his predecessors. His reading is on conventional lines, sometimes so stagy that we felt inclined to believe his intention was to satirize melodrama of antiquated, transpontine form. But surely we were mistaken, for satire requires a wink to make us believe in the derision, and here everyone, except the comedians who laid it on trowel-wise, was in dead earnest. The chief actors were out to thrill, not to amuse, us—Mr. H. R. Hignett's fine performance as the butler, outstanding among the cast, convinced us of that—and so one can but regretfully state that the revival was neither flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring—something chaotic and flat when it was not too boisterous.

In justice to Mr. Phillips it must be said that he was fairly successful in the transformation scene, but he worked it out laboriously before our eyes with ill-directed lights marring his effect. If his director could have regulated the monotony of his facial expression and the movements of his hands, he would have come nearer to the possibilities of the part, for his voice, trained in Shakespeare, could lend itself to greater modulation of its resonant notes. But that super-guidance was lacking, and so all the actors played, as it were, according to their own sweet will, to the detriment of the ensemble.

American Music in Germany

By KARL HOLL

Frankfurt

A FESTIVAL of American music has just taken place in Bad Homburg in the Taunus, near Frankfurt am Main. We owe this to the initiative of M. Irving Schwerké, American critic resident in Paris, and to the organizing courage of the director of the Homburg "Kur," Herr Walter Hoefner, who acted as artistic adviser to the conductor of the Homburg "Kur" orchestra, Herr Oskar Holger. Socially the affair was under the auspices of the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr.

Although the attendance during the three evenings at the Kurhaus was not large and the official representative was prevented by his exacting political activities from attending personally, there was an atmosphere of artistic stimulation, of intelligent understanding and good feeling, which should be mutually encouraged. Let us see what lines of development, what genres of styles, and what individuals stand out in this attempt to awaken in Europe a wider interest in the musical independence of the United States, and what this rough sketch of past and present American musical activities shows from a German standpoint.

At the opening of the festival, M. Schwerké traced the history of musical culture in America. He laid emphasis on the rise of the social problem in the new movement of American music and on the destruction of the legend of radical dependence of the American art of music on Negro music. He then gave examples at the piano, in conjunction with the soprano Mignon Nevada, of American music to the beginning of the nineteenth century, in a series of songs by T. Hopkinson, B. Carr, R. Taylor, A. Reinagle, P. A. von Hagen and V. Pelissier.

The actual movement of musical independence in America was shown on the two following evenings in chamber music and orchestral concerts. Impressions of the new, consciously directed American instrumental music may be summarized according to their styles, as follows: Edward MacDowell transplanted romantic art and technique from Germany to the New World, understood the orchestral charm derived from Liszt and Berlioz and anticipated the movement of impressionism. After this courageous and splendid pioneer, the tendencies of composers were more toward an indirect and literary tonal-formation and inclined, to a serious extent, to imitation and externalism. In the last few years, however, there has been a united effort toward strengthening the consciousness of form and an inherently logical tonal formation.

Leo Sowerby (in the overture "Es Kommt Der Herbst"), Howard Hanson (in the tone poem "Pan and the Priest") and Carl McKinley (in the rhapsody "Masquerade") employ agitated gestures of sound. At the same time, Sowerby shows a tendency toward pure French impressionism, which is confirmed by his "Florida" Suite for piano. The strong individuality already apparent in "Der Freuden Dom von Kubla-Khan" would alone have enabled the late Charles T. Griffes to break away from program music with relative ease to a newer and really valid symphonic form. In this respect Quincy Porter held fast to the European tradition of the nineteenth century and showed originality and great knowledge in the construction of his Third String Quartet. Roger Sessions molds his Piano Sonata—not without an eye on Stravinsky—cleverly and radically, from the new tonal basis back to the transparent, autonomous form of the eighteenth century, in order to strengthen the twentieth century's consciousness of form.

Melodically, the young American musical movement is still much influenced by the riches of folklore; see the String Quartet on Indian themes by Frederick Jacobi, and William Grant Still's works, which show that the dark races, with their marked musical instinct and great capacity for adapting themselves, are a fruitful element in the development. Still's tone poem, "Africa," in its natural yet well-disciplined qualities, certainly justified expectation of good work in the future.

Thus America already possesses its own musical activity. That this was so effectively demonstrated, in spite of the Homburg Festival's limitation to three evenings, we are indebted not only to M. Schwerké, but also to the artists, the director, the Frankfurt Wireless Symphony Orchestra, the Frankfurt Lenzewski Quartet, and to the excellent American pianist Frank Mannheimer. There was a very friendly response on the part of the German section of the public to the festival, which was held at the time of the Hoover proposal,

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EDUCATIONAL

The Teaching of English

By H. W. HOUSEHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I

Gloucester, Eng.

THERE have been frequent discussions of late in the educational press of England over the teaching of English. Many believe that in the schools the results are disappointing, and people are saying that the subject should be better taught. But there is much less agreement when we ask why the present methods of teaching fail, and how success is to be achieved. Some say that enough time is not given to the subject; others declare that the teaching is aimless; there are those who believe that the failure is due to the presence in the secondary schools of large numbers of children from working class homes to whom standard English is almost a foreign language, and there are yet others who confess defeat, accept the situation, and say that the subject cannot really be taught in school at all.

As for the remedies suggested, they are legion; but most of them fail when administered by ordinary hands. The gifted teacher will always succeed because he can inspire, because he can get his pupils to work and think. He may not quite know how he does it, and he will probably say that it is not a matter of method at all; and so far as he is concerned, he may be right. But he has the root of the matter in him; he has personality.

A recent article in The Times Educational Supplement suggests that our teaching has gone all astray because we do not pay enough attention to English analysis and parsing, i. e., to "the essential structure of the ordinary British sentence," or study sufficiently "the essential meanings and functions of the ordinary British words," and the writer would "base all his teaching in the earlier years of the secondary school course on these themes, with this one aim in view, that these are the first and imperative and essential requisites of all clear thought." If he is an inspired teacher he too would succeed, but the common run of teachers would not. To use a popular expression, they would not put it across. There is in them little inspiration. His purpose is sound enough. "Philistine and heretical though the opinion may appear," he says, "I hold that the aim and object of the teaching of English in secondary schools during this or the next generation is not appreciation of great literature, but appreciation of and power to produce clear and forceful thought."

Philistine and heretical! What more would the medieval schoolman and his master Aristotle have sought to achieve? If that is a philistine and heretical opinion, let us all be philistines and heretics. We shall teach the appreciation of great literature, and all the other subjects commonly supposed to be essential, by the way.

Must Practice Everywhere

It has been the mistake of many schools and teachers to suppose that English can be taught only in the English lesson, by way of composition and analysis and an intensive study of passages by the great masters of literature. That is not the way. If you want to learn to use language as an instrument of thought, you must practice its use for that purpose every day and all day. All lessons will be English lessons. Children learn to use the tongue in that way readily enough before they go to school, and if they are allowed to do so (which ordinarily they are not) they will continue to extend their facility in its use in the same way in school. But that will not be until we have made a radical departure from the accepted teaching methods.

We must cease to deluge children with floods of talk and questioning, and we must let them set about getting knowledge and using it by themselves, each acording to his ability. Then we shall both train them in the habit of clear and forceful thought, and teach them to express themselves with ease and directness. And indeed the thing needs doing, for the multitude do not think: they accept opinions ready made from pulpit, press and platform, and then say that they think this or that.

It is not too much to say that the stability of our modern civilizaion may come to depend upon our ability to impart to the many this same power of clear and forceful thought. But is the average teacher who employs the conventional classroom methods of lecture and question likely to succeed in imparting it? It does not matter whether he teaches natural science or economics or history or geography or English; the result will be the same. He is but an average man, and the textbooks that he uses were written by average men: there seems to be little in him or in them to put it across. The hungry mind that seeks its proper food will not find it there. It is eager for ideas, and it is ideas that are the mental food. Without that food in ample measure, no one will achieve the power of clear and forceful thought. And it is only great thinkers that can provide the necessary nourishment.

When a Change Came

We can most of us remember occasions in our own experience when a stimulating idea suddenly found access to our thoughts.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.

The orientation of our thinking was altered. There was sudden growth and a new departure. We were never quite the same again. Sometimes perhaps we were fortunate enough to come into direct personal contact with the great thinker. More often it was through the printed page that the message came. Yet the books stand—or might stand—on the shelves of the library and the classroom that would impart the message; but instead of calling in their aid the average teacher talks his average stuff, and uses textbooks written by average teachers to convey potted knowledge for examination purposes—textbooks that have not one illuminating idea to communicate in all their predigested and unnatural pages, books that no adult would look at, nor any child save in school and upon compulsion.

But perhaps someone will still say, What after all is wrong with the oral lesson? It is not a clever lesson, and do not the clever questions that follow it produce clever answers? But who does the work in such lessons? It is of course the teacher. He is actually thinking. Real intellectual effort is then demanded of him, but little or none is demanded of the listeners. When it comes to questioning it is the same. Anybody can answer questions if he has listened.

Clever questioning flatters the teacher, and it has delighted many an inspector, but it does little for the child except leave him with certain scraps of information that have little interest and little permanence. For the child does no real work, and by that way he will not learn how to get knowledge or how to use it, how to think or how to write. Only by working hard himself—the effort usually relegated in the secondary school to the dismal tired hours of unaided evening preparation — will he learn to do either the one or the other.

[A second article on this subject will appear in an early issue.]

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Scott, Ark.

Dear Friends:

Do you use the "chart system" for your children? We have found the "chart system" a wonderful way to accomplish seemingly impossible things with our children. Tasks that are hard for them to do become games when they can mark on the chart for them. For instance, we have a morning chart. If one of the children dresses, eats breakfast, puts away night clothes, and has on tam and coat when the bus arrives (my two go in a school bus) she can put herself on the chart. This may mean simply a cross mark, a colored star, or after a week of "getting on" a gold star. Then for our evening chart each must have hands and face washed and be ready for supper, she must eat correctly as far as she knows how; she must stay at the table—they were getting the habit of hopping up for one reason or another, to turn down the radio, etc.—and she must tell one interesting event at the table. This is usually something that has happened during the day at school. The last requirement encourages observation and a knowledge of the art of conversation.

We have just started another kind of chart called a "Good Deeds Chart," and each child simply writes down any good deeds done during the day.

The deeds have included putting away each other's clothes, sharing things at school and a wide variety of kindnesses.

Any mother can think up charts to fit her own family's needs, and by all means let the children make the charts and keep their own records.

(Mrs.) M. W. D.

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Friends:

The letters in the Parent Column have always been a great help to me and I would like to contribute a thought I have in connection with children.

Our little boy is four years old and has a great sense of imagination. I feel a great aid in developing a child's imagination is his conversation and play with inanimate objects and flowers. In the morning when fresh pansies are picked they are shown to him and he says, "Good morning, pansy faces," and it is also pointed out to him how erect the little pansy holds his head, which is an example for him to follow. He will continue to ask the pansies if they slept well and tell them how happy and grateful they should be for the lovely rain during the night.

If a toy is wished to be laid aside against the child's wish, I have found it helpful to tell him that the toy would like to rest now and must be put away to take its nap.

While these are small things they have greatly helped in developing qualities of good which have been a joy to see progress.

I should be very happy to hear from anyone anywhere who should care to exchange thoughts about children.

(Mrs.) L. R. S.

London

Dear Friends:

It is only just recently that I realized how much I have received from reading the Parent Column letters and also "Home-making" articles by Mrs. Burnham. In this way have I reaped benefit from the articles on children. I am in business as typist in a city office, and, as you know, all offices contain an 'office boy'"—well, I suddenly woke up to the fact that this "boy" always responded most readily and happily to any requests I made of him, and I realized that I was always careful to say "please" before asking for anything and likewise "thank you" for any service done, with the result that a happy understanding exists in our daily contact with each other. Should any misfortune arise I have not looked on it as misfortune, but always knew that it is, or was, never done intentionally.

All this has been due to the instructive letters in the Parent Column and articles on "Home-making" and I wish to express my gratitude for them all.

(Miss) A. E. A.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editors:

I have read with the greatest pleasure all letters appearing in the Parent, and have received many, many helpful suggestions. Our family of four small children, my husband and myself, have recently returned from a motor trip, and it occurred to me that I might offer a few suggestions to others which would be helpful. Every minute of our trip was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and I believe a few facts, carefully thought out, were largely responsible for our comfort and pleasure.

We started each day at dawn, and a beautiful consciousness of the earth's fullness and the good that is provided for all came to us anew with the dawning of each day. The children, a bit reluctant at the early rising, grew to love this part of the day also, and then all took long naps later in the day. The miles were covered in much better time also, for like the two young men whose very interesting article about their trip around the United States appeared recently in the Monitor, we found almost a "private highway" to drive on.

A second factor which I believe contributed to the success of our trip was the little surprises I had previously purchased at the Five-And-Ten, and kept in a handy bag. When the children became restless out came some of the surprises—small cars, paper dolls with several changes of clothes, pictures and two or three coloring crayons, simple puzzles, and once it was a different small horn, mouth harp or bird for each one, and we had a concert through 25 miles of desert sagebrush—a bit loud, but all were happy!

Before we left I saw that each of us had a short coat or sweater to wear chilly mornings and evenings. They were so much more comfortable than full-length wraps would have been, and we kept a blanket folded on the back seat to lay across eight little legs that were sometimes cold in the early mornings.

The handy bag I mentioned before surely lived up to its name and was a great help in keeping things from becoming scattered all over the floor of the car. It was of imitation leather open at the top with two handles. One thing I kept always near the top was a notebook and pencil to jot down names, addresses or thoughts which came to me as we drove along, and which would have probably been forgotten, with new ones appearing every few minutes.

(Mrs.) H. P. J.

Participation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a little book by Lorado Taft called, "The Appreciation of Sculpture," the author suggests that we "appreciate by participation." he mentions soap sculpture as an excellent practice in learning to appreciate the work of great sculptors.

Children may learn a great deal and also find much amusement in carving from a cake of soap. To see a semblance of the family dog or cat appear in soap is very thrilling to a child. Then to try and copy some little piece of statuary in soap will increase the appreciation of a masterpiece. If a child shows an inclination to compose poems or even musical bits it is well for a parent to show sympathy and at the same time some degree of discrimination. Too much fulsome praise is felt to be insincere, while too harsh a criticism or unthinking ridicule will discourage progress.

Making something is much more likely to make a child observing and increase his enjoyment in life, than a number of lectures on appreciation, minus action.

Underwood

MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN GERMANY

This Recently Opened Public School "Am Kiesterhof" at Lübeck, on the Baltic Sea, Was Erected With Funds Subscribed by the Local Citizenry

With traditional appreciation of education Germany has consistently developed her schools, no matter what obstacles had to be overcome. In this modern school the view of the physics laboratory shows some of the high-frequency apparatus that is part of the equipment.

Attitude as a College Entrance Requirement

Attainment of an objective requires interest from the individual seeking it. At this time of year many young people are eagerly looking forward to the time when they will start their careers as freshmen in the college of their election. Academic entrance conditions have been met and in this particular all is well. But there is a factor to be reckoned with that does not get the consideration that it deserves. It is attitude. This is not taught from the textbooks. It must be self-learned. It must develop from within. Without it one may expect to fail. It must be accepted as an actual and exceedingly important college entrance condition.

A course in attitude development is a long one. It is not to be covered intensively, and if so attempted is not satisfactory in quality. Of course, a change from a poor attitude to a good one is always positive in character and much better than no change at all. Actually, however, the boy or girl who is to be in possession of the right attitude toward the college, as this more advanced educational experience approaches, must have begun to do some accurate thinking about it during early college preparatory school days.

If, as many choose to define it, the college training is to teach one how to live, there should be sufficient interest on the part of the individual to want to do the best he can to do well in the higher school entered. It is a fine thing to be able to enter college; it is much more to one's credit to demonstrate an ability to succeed there. Right attitude means success; wrong attitude means failure.

'Outdoor Play Clubs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnetka, Illinois

A SOLUTION to the vexing problem of what to do with boys of the "in-between" age—youngsters too young for Scout work or summer camps, but too old to be confined to home yards or to be cared for by governesses—has been worked out by a group of mothers in Winnetka, Ill. These mothers are convinced that the answer to the question is, "Outdoor Play Clubs."

The forming of the first club of this type dates back to the day a year or two ago when a mother called up the employment bureau maintained by Northwestern University and asked that a young man be sent to her home to take her sons and those of a neighbor to the circus. The boys had been promised the trip, and now that the day had arrived no older member of the family was free to take them. The venture was a great success, and, as the boys had liked the young man who accompanied them to the circus, he was pressed into the service again a few days later.

When he came home from his second trip with the boys, it occurred to the young man that if these mothers did not have the time to take their sons to the aquarium, the Field Museum and other places of interest, there must be other mothers likewise embarrassed. Why not, he asked himself, get together a group of these youngsters and take them to the places they should go? He could keep them out in the open, supervise their ball games and swimming, coach them in tennis, keep them off the streets, and, in short, relieve their parents of a large part of the responsibility that they did not have the time to attend to properly.

He broached the plan to the mothers he had already served and found them much interested. With their help a little group of seven-, eight- and nine-year-olds was soon assembled. The young man undertook to look after them five afternoons and Saturday morning of each week.

From the beginning the little organization was successful. In an old Model-T Ford its members cruised happily to the Curtiss Airport, Fort Sheridan, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ravinia, Riverview, and other interesting places. Sometimes they simply drove out to the forest preserve and played games. On other days they went swimming. When it rained they played Pee-Wee golf on one of the big indoor links or went to worthwhile movies such as, "The Covered Wagon," "Cimarron" and "Abraham Lincoln." The boys had a wonderful time; every day was an adventure.

The original group was limited to eight members. The experience of the clubs that have since been formed along the north shore has proved that eight or ten is approximately the ideal size for such a group. Such a membership, while it insures enough boys being present for a ball game or a session of "Cop and Robber" or "Tap the Ice-Box," does not make too big a group to be crowded into one car or to be looked after by one "big brother." It is a small enough group so that the active participation of each member is essential in every game or project undertaken; at the same time, it avoids the tendency of the larger group to break up into small cliques and to overlook the more retiring members.

To mothers who find it a problem to keep their sons pleasurably occupied during the long summer vacation, the supervised play clubs offer a worth while and inexpensive service. The success of such clubs depends, of course, largely upon the personality of the man in charge. With so many college men finding it impossible to secure summer employment, however, the problem of finding a competent director is comparatively simple.

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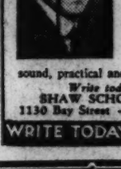

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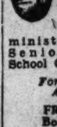

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Five-Year-Old Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

WHERE, a few years ago, five-year-old children were weaving paper mats and playing with inch-square blocks, they are now building their own wagons, scooters, play trains and trolley cars, according to Miss Veotta McKinley, public school kindergarten instructor. In one kindergarten, Miss McKinley states, the children set to work building a playhouse where they could carry on activities which they were used to observing in their own homes. From two empty wooden boxes obtained from a grocery store, a five-year-old boy built a play stove by adding spools for the gas cocks and broken scooter wheels for the gas places. After applying black paint the stove was completed.

Another boy built a chair by taking an apple box apart to obtain the necessary lumber. He secured an extra plank for a back. A four-and-a-half-year-old girl found a wash bench a necessary requisite for her basin in doing the family doll wash. She brought to the kindergarten an empty box which she was given permission to paint. This she stood on end and found the right height for her wash basin. Cupboards for doll dishes and cooking supplies were built. Actual cooking was sometimes carried on with supervision over a gas plate furnished in the kindergarten.

Needed a Store

A small boy, while playing in the doll house, felt the necessity of a store where supplies for the house could be bought. He set to work building the store. For a counter he laid a board across two empty paper towel boxes which the custodian of the school supplied. He arranged the walls by sawing into appropriate sizes an old pasteboard blackboard once used in a temporary school building. He was aided by other children in building shelves, supplying them with empty boxes and bags begged at home and by a cash register constructed from a wooden box in which nails were pounded halfway in the top to represent keys. A smaller box was slid in at the bottom to hold the milk bottle tops which were used as units of exchange.

Some of the children wondered where storekeepers obtained their supplies. After visiting a grocery to find out, the children supplied the sand box in the schoolroom with fertile dirt and planted vegetables that they might grow real products to sell in their play store.

Walking to and from the store and doll house carrying groceries became a burden. The children said that their parents took the trolley when going to town. The study of transportation became an issue. The result of this study was the construction of a trolley car in which several children could ride at one time. The instructor provided as a foundation the base of an old radio cabinet that still had castors in working order. Boards were nailed together and laid across this base. The castors were found unsteady, and not satisfactory. The children asked advice of the custodian. He suggested that two large broken floor blocks be used in strengthening the construction and offered to take off the castors and use in their place heavy wooden disks which were found among the kindergarten supplies. After the wheels were secured and the foundation found satisfactory, the children nailed boards on for sides.

Standing on chairs, they tacked heavy paper on the top and used a broken toy wheel for the trolley. Wooden boxes were nailed to the floor for seats. A chalk box with a hole cut in one end made a good coin box. The sliding lid was convenient in making change. A rope and a rejuvenated cow bell proved sufficient in adding the noise which the children felt was the most vital part of the car.

Stop and Go

A stop signal had to be built and buttons and a sign to mark the safety zone. A string adjusted to small boards on which the words "stop" and "go" were painted allowed for the movement of the necessary signals. At first a track for the car was drawn with calk on the floor. Later one was built of wood.

Children not interested in the manual labor of building with materials gained sufficient ideas and inspiration to paint pictures of activities which they saw the others carrying through. One small child painted a picture of a stop signal with a street car standing on the track beside it. A boy not quite 5 years old painted a picture of telephone poles and an automobile whose driver would not stay off the trolley track. One boy became interested in trains and flagmen during the study of transportation. He painted a picture of a flagman letting a train continue down the track after changing the switch. He expressed great concern when it was pointed out to him that the flagman towered head and arms above the train. Jumping rope at recess gave a little girl an inspiration for a picture of the same subject which she painted almost as large as herself.

Still other children find great joy in looking at picture books and playing at reading. They go to a bookshelf which is made from discarded lumber and select books of their own choice and peruse them at will.

The outstanding objective of modern kindergarten education such as is apparent in a kindergarten where free work is carried on is that of the building of desirable habits of living and working together with people like one's self, according to Miss McKinley. Other objectives are concomitant and incidental to this objective, says Miss McKinley.

Choosing to Obey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

THERE are many ways a parent may have of exacting obedience from the children. Respect for the rights of others cannot be taught too soon, but parents themselves must gain a right understanding of true obedience before this can be imparted helpfully to the child. Is not obedience really the ability to discipline one's self, to exact right doing from one's own self? Is it not a desire to do right which is so strong that it carries the act on to a right completion, and does not this include a harmonious mental attitude toward the task? Obedience, then, is a right choice between two courses of action.

Based on this concept, the work of parents, primarily, is to teach the child how to want to make the right choice, even in the face of arguments for wrongdoing—arguments which sometimes seem sensible or, at least, plausible, or justifiable. One mother has found that if she can always think just one jump ahead of the child, she can always avoid slapping or scolding or spanking. Children are not difficult to reason with when parents overcome their own irritation.

One experience which stands out in a mother's—and the child's—thought may be helpful to someone else. For, though this child has now grown to a home of her own, it is still bearing fruit. The little girl was about 8 years old and, because the mother was a professional woman and away from home much of the day, the child was left to her own resources a good deal, and allowed to plan her own routine. Certain things were outlined as legitimate for her to do regularly, one of which was an hour's practice each day on the piano. On this occasion the mother returned home to find the practicing going on very well. But soon the little one flounced up from the piano. "I'm going out to play," she said.

"Have you finished, dear?" inquired the mother.

"All but 15 minutes. I'll do it later."

Because of previous broken promises, the time not having been made up, the progress along musical lines was being interfered with. So, rather sternly, the child was ordered back to the piano. She seated herself rebelliously at the instrument and, instead of happy, orderly tinkling of the keys, there issued forth harsh, discordant noise!

Quieted Herself First

Checking the first impulse to punish the child, the mother looked to be intelligently guided; so she went into another room and began to make a bed, calmly ordering her own thoughts. She realized that the child had a viewpoint. She was left much alone. That it is the business of a mother to find and to give the child the right viewpoint from which to work out her problems. Going back into the living room she drew up a chair and sat close to the little girl, who was still resentfully pounding the keys unmusically.

"Darling," she commented, "there is nothing left for Mother to love, is there?"

The child's attention was instantly caught. "Why, Mother, what do you mean?" she asked. She was startled.

"Well, you didn't think it was just this little body that Mother loves, did you? No,—it is the way you act and what you do that makes Mother love you. When you act a wrong way, then that leaves nothing for me to love, because nobody can love meanness or hatefulness. And everyone who expects to be loved must radiate love and kindness and right doing. We must do right if we would be truly loved."

The contrite child threw her arms around her mother's neck. "Mother, Mother," she cried, "I'll never do it again. I'll do everything right same as if you was here all the time."

True to Herself

The practice that day was finished with a flourish of joy and the hour was not robbed of even five minutes! When the mother returned after another call outside, the child, of her own accord, had tidied the house and started the dinner. From that time on, with fewer and fewer lapses, that budding bit of girlhood has maintained faith with herself, displaying a thoughtfulness and self-reliance that had not been so marked before. Today she is an able, resourceful woman.

There is something lacking somewhere, when you hear a mother, often a college graduate and anyway several times the age of her growing child, admit that "she can do nothing with" him. Let us learn to use the intelligence given us and "think just one jump ahead of the child," for these seemingly trivial incidents in the average daily life of the normal child are often very far-reaching for good or evil—depending on the way in which the mother has coped with the outburst. One mother has prayed daily, as Solomon did, "Lord, give me strength and understanding that I may govern this, thy so great a people." The eager child is a treasure house of opportunities for service which may be brought out through loving and intelligent co-operation.

Learning by Doing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother who wishes her son to learn early in life the right use of money began giving him an allowance of a quarter on his fifth birthday. Out of this allowance he is expected to save something and to give something. The rest of the money he is free to use as he wishes. From time to time as occasion presents itself this mother makes indirect suggestions which she hopes will influence him in spending wisely but, in the last analysis, the decision rests with him.

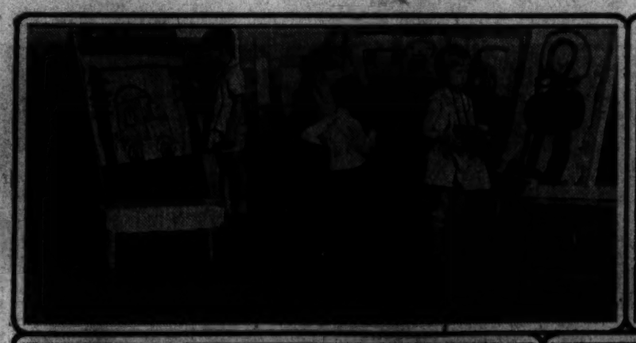
If he makes an unwise purchase he learns to do better next time. If he spends too much early in the week and has to do without in the latter part, he learns to do a little more thinking before his next spending.

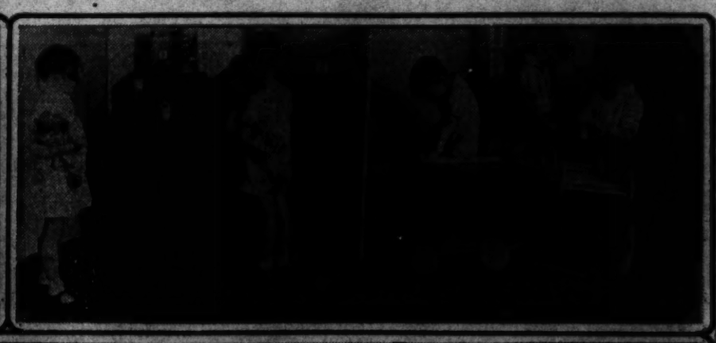
The way we learn to walk is by walking and the way we learn to handle money is by having some of our own to handle.

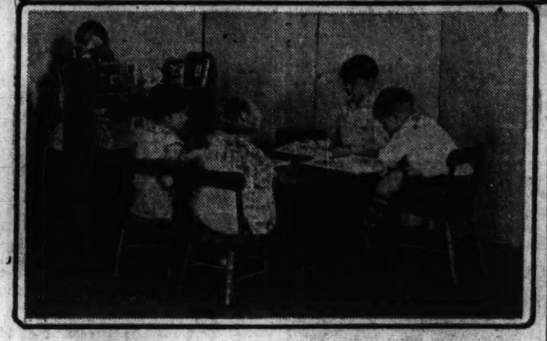
It is less than a year since the lad has been handling his weekly quarter and already he has learned valuable lessons in sharing, saving and spending wisely.

This mother feels that no money later spent for distinctively educational purposes will have more educative value than the weekly allowance.

Of course, the amount of the allowance is relative. In many homes it may be better to make it less but the educative value is present in all instances.







Upper Left—Young Artists at Work With Paint and Brush and Inspiration Gained Through Play and Observation. Right—A Grocery for Purchasing Household Supplies and a Wood Shop Where Scooters and a Traffic Signal Are Being Constructed. Center Left—A Trolley Car Built and Operated by Kindergarten Children Four to Six Years Old. Right—Four- and Five-Year-Olds Relieving in Kindergarten Activities That Occupy Their Parents at Home. Lower—Children Seeking Ideas and Knowledge From Picture Books.

For Rainy Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTHERS need not dread rainy days nor the times when the children must be kept in the house, if they will form the habit of thinking ahead. One mother, who was asked how she managed to keep her little boys cheerfully contented under all kinds of circumstances, replied with a smile, "I try to keep one thought ahead of the children. Before they have got to the point where they will ask me what to do next I have a suggestion all ready."

Another mother, whose little girl told a playmate what nice times she had in the house on rainy days, explained her plans in this way: "I think a child likes to be given some unusual responsibility," she said, "and so when a rainy day keeps Alice in the house I let her help me. One day she will clean out a pantry drawer, putting in clean paper and arranging the utensils neatly. Another time she will scrub the finger marks from the white-painted beds. Sometimes we dust and arrange the books together, or look over my piece bags. Of course, I do not give her too much to do, and we either make candy or have a glass of milk and a fancy cooky together when the tasks are successfully done."

A mother who lived in a small town instituted the custom of Rainy Day Boxes for her family of three children. She saved every scrap of bright paper or other wrappings, collected new pennies, and watched for unusual or pretty advertisements that came to the house, as well as sending for any booklets that would interest the children, and in spare moments she cut out puzzles and mounted them on cardboard.

When a rainy day came it was understood that if the children helped with the housework and played nicely by themselves all the morning they could have a Rainy Day Box about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Before that time the mother had filled a shoe box with some of the odds and ends she had been saving. She wrapped the box in bright-colored paper, tied it with ribbon or braid, and addressed it in some playful style, perhaps to "The Bright-eyed Children in the Big Brown House, Rainy Day Street, Happinessville." The box was very much appreciated by the children, and its contents served to keep them busy and happy all the rest of the day.

The times when the children are detained indoors ought to be especially happy so as to give them a feeling of comfort and contentment in the home. In later years the word home will bring back to them again the memory of those love-surrounded hours. It may be possible to make these staying-in times full of surprises, of unusual privileges, of quiet times doing things with Mother, or of opportunities to try out new ideas. Some of the ideas may be making a new kind of candy, arranging part of the attic or cellar for a playroom, making scrapbooks together, or inventing new games. Whatever is done will be most successful in giving happiness to everyone concerned if the mother definitely plans for rainy-day activities, and by aways thinking ahead is ready with all kinds of pleasant suggestions that bring brightness to the home no matter what the weather or other circumstances may be.

L. L. R.

If You Like English—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A student usually finds some college subject especially to his liking. The question arises: What vocation will this lead to? What practical opportunities does the field offer? The University of Chicago has endeavored to answer the query with a series of pamphlets. The leaflets, edited by Mr. Robert C. Woellner, executive secretary of the board of vocational guidance and placement, list the vocational opportunities in relaton to specific subjects. Here are some of the points made in the pamphlet on English:

"In the business world there is at least one industry that employs only those who have had a thorough training in English. This is the publishing business.

"The field of journalism is more and more becoming one that is open only to the college graduate who has taken a large part of his work in English. It is in addition becoming so specialized a field that, to succeed in it, one should have not only a substantial amount of work in English but also supplementary work in such subjects as political science, economics and music.

"Advertising is an attractive calling to those who have a sense of composition. . . .

"Secretarial work . . . requires competent English students. . . . No young man entering business today could hope for a position that might bring him in closer contact with business methods and business men than that of secretary to some influential industrialist. Yet . . . a candidate for such a position would be eliminated almost automatically if he were unfamiliar with typing, shorthand and perhaps accounting.

"The academic world, however, is naturally enough the world toward which the larger number of English students aspires."

After a detailed discussion of the qualifications for teaching in schools and colleges, the leaflet explains why it does not list "creative writing" as a vocation. It regards it as an avocation. "Since most of even the well-known writers gain their livelihood in the professions already mentioned, it is improvident on the part of any English student not to prepare himself for one of them."

D. D. K.

["If You Like Social Service" is the second article in this series of six. It will be published in the near future.]

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The Original Cape Cod Style

Seen in Old Houses Of Provincetown

By HARRIET SISSON GILLESPIE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Provincetown, Mass.

THEY are Provincetown's most precious heritage, these demure little dwellings found tucked away in unexpected places—in a picturesque narrow lane perhaps overshadowed by giant willows as old as the house they shelter or peering wistfully from between flanking lilac bushes beside the entrance and nearly always ensconced within the friendly shelter of a white picket fence.

Little Cape Cod cottages, most of them are, with inviting doorways, hospitable low-eaved roofs and walls weathered to a sheen like the patina on old silver. To be sure there is no hint of the spectacular about them to attract the eye or engross the attention of the habitual pleasure seeker. No date stones are imbedded in the lintels above the doorways to proclaim their antiquity, yet they stand as records of events long past but not forgotten; and speak as eloquently as the pages of history, of village life a century or more ago.

Some stand close to the water front in neighborly proximity to the harbor or in friendly intimacy with a formal Colonial dwelling, once no doubt built by a veteran sea captain at the end of a successful voyage. Others rise in irregular formation "up back," the steep pitched roof of one seeming to tread on the heels of the next as they climb the low-lying Truro hills that hedge the town in to the east.

All of Provincetown's very old houses face the sea, for there lay the fisherman's livelihood. Few are in alignment with the building line, for in those days there were no streets yet every house had its path to the sea. The harbor was the highway to meeting and market, and though at low tide the beach offered a hard sandy road to town, the women, as did their men, preferred to use the dory.

Along the beach trim story-and-half buildings were used as sail-lofts, blacksmith's shops or salt houses in the halcyon days when the fishing industry was at the height of its prosperity, and today the small shacks are still there but the fishing paraphernalia has vanished, the hammer and the forge are silenced. In their stead one finds the gay modern gadgets of artists and those of the professional fraternity who find the atmosphere of the town conducive to good work.

To the original Cape Cod cottage, represented by a single unit a story and a half high having a straight pitched roof and stout square chimney, low ells have been added, as were the dormers, at a later date. They were familiarly known as the type "built around the chimney," a plan that provided two and often three great old-fashioned fireplaces in the important rooms.

Later On

But as wood for fuel grew scarce on the Cape, the cheerful open fire gave way to the then new and popular "air-tight"—"as a matter of economic necessity," so the women professed to believe, though the men slyly hinted it was because they were more "stylish."

At any rate, with the passing of the fireplace went also the big square central chimney that lent the type it, air of cozy intimacy and robust vigor. In many cases of remodeling, however, the original chimney that expressed such beauty in mass and line has been restored.

Where the chimney was torn out, the tiny narrow stairway built against it also shared the same fate. The new one was installed elsewhere in the house where today it rises, much less romantically but far more circumspectly, between the walls. Happily the little side chambers so distinctive a feature of the Cape Cod cottage have been preserved, and the two tiny openings in the gable ends no larger than the portholes of a ship's galley are still intact. They still illumine the dim recesses of the Cape Cod "attic," those narrow aisles of space beneath the eaves, sacred to the memory of cowhide trunks, Sandwich glass and other relics of early days.

Taken as a whole, Provincetown's old houses have been delightfully preserved. They have retained their quaint old-time character. All of the old houses are architecturally fine. No one of them lacks a bit of classic ornament over the welcoming front door, or in its "best" room a lovely hand-molded mantel, fine stretch of wainscoting or delicate hand-wrought moldings.

Well Preserved

None of the old Cape Cod cottages present more delightful evidences of local handicraft than the old Nickerson homestead, now the Ship Model Shop where Mr. and Mrs. Colton Waugh house their collections of early American antiques. Built by Seth Nickerson about the middle of the eighteenth century, it is still representative of the best examples of Cape Cod architecture. Set in a flower-filled dooryard, its walls grown over with ramblers and vines, it has the pictorial quality of a holiday greeting card. A low "ell" was added as also the dormers early in its career and the front wall is shingled while the other three are covered in very narrow siding according to Cape Cod tradition.

"Every timber in that house was of native white pine," declares the grandson of the builder, in a statement preserved in records of the Nickerson family. "And what is more it was cut right here on the Cape," a point of special significance as the fact that forests flourished on the tip of the Cape when the Pilgrims landed has at times been scoffed at by some as a fable. "Yes," the old whaler emphasized, "there were big trees here then. My grandfather who built a lot of these old houses felled the massive timbers himself just as my father did in his day. I well remember as a boy seeing stumps of trees more than six feet in diameter. And they weren't these willows but native white pine."

Split Shingles

In those days the men split shingles during the long winter evenings. The wood, first cut into 10-inch lengths, was rived by hand, the men sitting at a cooper's bench, "shored them out." Clam shell mortar was used in the chimneys and to fill partitions, to lend added warmth and protection during the cold winter months.

The beams were put together with mortise and tenon in the early days and later handmade nails were substituted. Three men took four or five months to build the cottage, it was recorded, and a carpenter was kept busy a "whole week" fashioning one of the lovely parlor mantels that the early settlers always set such store by. As might be expected, the Nickerson house was moved a couple of times before it came to anchor in its present safe harbor, for Provincetown's old houses had the mutability of the tides. Whenever a change seemed desirable, the house was moved. Perhaps it was placed on skids and rolled away. Sometimes it was "flecked," as they call it on the Cape, that is, it was taken down and reassembled on the new site.

Scores of professional folk make the town their home and the small cottages in which they spend a good share of the year well repay a visit from the tourist. But to get close to the real Provincetown one should see it in the light of one of its incomparable golden sunsets when the weathered walls of the old houses are turned to burnished gold and the many small-paned windows glow like so many nuggets of the precious metal. For then it is they seem to reflect the glory of other days and throw back a halo of the romance and beauty associated with the courageous men and women who have lived in them.

An Old-Time Garden Favorite

Stocks for Fragrance and for Cutting

By ETHEL M. EATON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO GARDEN of our grandmother's day was considered complete unless it contained, along with clove pinks, mignonette, and marigolds, a few stocks—or gilliflowef, as it was commonly called then. But somehow or other of late years it doesn't seem to be enjoying the popularity which it so well deserves; for even with the improvement in form and wider range of colors, it has lost none of its endearing old-time charm.

An all-around flower is the stock—attractive in form, delightfully fragrant, easily grown, possessing a long blooming season, and most desirable for cutting. Also both tall and dwarf varieties are available, making it a most adaptable plant. It is, of course, an annual—a hardy annual, by the way—and from seed started indoors during March or April plants should reach the blooming stage, under ordinary conditions, around the first week in July; and from that time until overtaken by a real freeze (they don't mind frosts in the least) there will be a continuous wealth of bloom. Should it not be feasible to start the plants early, the seed may be planted in the open ground as soon in the spring as it is considered safe to do so. The time for coming into bloom will, of course, be somewhat postponed, but even then the flowering season will be longer than that of most annuals.

There are no tricks about growing stocks. The culture is of the simplest and anybody can succeed with it. Given a fairly rich soil and plenty of water during dry weather, it will grow and give of its best most anywhere. The plants are naturally healthy and of lusty growing habits.

For Indoor Bloom

For indoor bloom, too, these plants are most desirable. For this purpose seed should be sown in the summer and the small plants transplanted once before being placed in pots to take indoors. They will add fragrant variety to the window garden with their tall spikes of miniature roses in exquisite colors, ranging from palest pastels to deep rich red, blue and purple. When it comes to color, there is truly an embarrassment of riches. All are so beautiful that choice resolves itself into a matter of personal taste—do you prefer the soft delicate shades or the more pronounced colors? Why not some of each?—especially if you are a novice. You will be delighted with them all.

For the front of borders, the dwarf "Ten-weeks" is probably the most desirable, growing about one foot high. It may be had in all colors and white. A taller growing strain, and probably the best for indoor bloom, is known as "Giants of Nice." It, too, flowers in about 10 weeks from planting. Among the choice varieties in this class are: Beauty of Nice, a delicate flesh pink; Mont Blanc, a pure glistening white; Monte Carlo, a delightful canary yellow; Salmon King, a beautiful salmon-rose; Summer Night, a fine deep blue; and Souvenir de Monaco, a rich crimson. Could one ask of any plant more versatility in the matter of color?

Of Newcomers

Of the more recent introductions one or two at least are worthy of mention. Antique Copper is exquisite, but a bit difficult to describe. Perhaps to call it a rich, bright red overlaid with copper is as nearly correct as it is possible to come. It is very double, by the way, and the individual florets measure nearly two inches across. It is an excellent variety also for the window garden. Golden Rose is another new variety which will richly repay planting—a clear, light rose with a hint of gold in the center of each floret.

No treatment of the subject would be complete without some mention of the lovely, night-scented stock. Matthiola bicornis. Try a few just for the delightful sweetness of its lilac flowers after sundown. Its fragrance will permeate the entire garden. It is of dwarf habits, growing only about a foot high. By daylight it is not at all outstanding, but just go into the garden after nightfall, and you will not regret having given it precious space therein.

If the golden marigolds in the low red bowl begin to look curled about the edges, we don't need to take time to run out and snip off some more of the bushy, woody stems. Of course, the red bowl goes deliciously with the red and cream and green of the pottery lamp on the same table, but so does the little brown beanpot with buttercups and daisies in it, in their season. And we never limit ourselves to one row of flowers in the annual garden. We know, from happy experiences, that combined varieties afford us more delight than continued massing of one kind.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Concrete for Garden Jobs

The Amateur Can Pour His Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE even the smallest city plot is now considered a worthy subject for the practice of correct landscaping, home makers are becoming interested in the construction methods of the professional gardener.

I have found that the use of concrete for small jobs in framework construction is almost essential, especially in those parts of the country where the natural rock works itself readily into the planting scheme. Pools and terraces, rustic steps and rocky walls all call for some bit of cleverly used concrete to make them practical in a livable garden.

Several years ago an engineer who has specialized in the use of concrete, took the time to scribble some directions for me to hang in the garden room of my basement. The number of my friends who have copied these simple rules has convinced me that every gardener, at some time, wants to do a bit of actual construction with his own hands. So I copy the smudged lines once more:

CALCIUM CHLORIDE, added to the cement used in making concrete, will make it set much more quickly; will make it easier to trowel, and will make the finished corners harder and less likely to chip. It may be used up to 5 per cent of the weight of the cement. A sack of cement weighs 94 pounds.

FOR SETTING UP NATURAL ROCK: Use one part cement. Three parts clean sand. And enough water to make it workable.

FOR USE IN WIDER STRETCHES: Use one part cement. Two parts clean sand. Four parts pea gravel. And enough water to make it workable.

METHOD OF MIXING: Put the gravel and sand on a clean board. Mix these gradually with a little water, being sure to work in all of the gravel. Should the mixture become too wet, add sand and cement in the first proportion to keep the strength of the concrete unchanged.

These rules make it possible for the amateur to start with as little of the concrete as he cares to mix. But he will not have the trowel in his hand long before he will feel that satisfaction which comes from seeing his ideas take form.

Contrary to the general idea, this is not work which requires the strength of a man. Many women do such work in their own gardens. And if the tools are rinsed off with clear water as soon as they have been used, the work can be done as neatly and as easily as one does the most ordinary of the routine garden duties.

There is real artistry in the building of a fitting background for growing things, and the person who will study the ways of using the natural materials in an artistic way, will find the garden soon becoming a charming part of his home.

E. A. D.

For More Peonies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mid- or late August is the best time in the northern United States for transplanting peonies. Unfortunately, bloom is rarely to be expected the following year, for the peony resents disturbance. For this reason, it is best to leave established plants alone until scanty and imperfect flowers show that they are deteriorating.

Peonies like rich soil and a sunny location. The bed should be well cultivated, and fertilized with well-rotted barnyard manure. In small gardens the peony often proves too large a subject for the limited areas of the borders. Since the foliage of peonies remains in good condition until frost, and is extremely decorative, the plants may occupy more prominent positions than many perennials. They are charming for lining a path or driveway, or for grouping at the front of a shrubbery, placed so that the shrubs will not shade them too much. Where a low, herbaceous hedge is desired, peonies are excellent for the purpose. The reddish tone of peony foliage in early spring makes an effective foil for the bright colors of the spring bulbs. One shouldn't, however, "collar" each peony clump with a circle of bulbs; it is best to group the bulbs informally at the front of the perennials. In the border, the deep green of the mature foliage provides excellent background for perennials lacking in good foliage of their own, or for fine-flowered sorts that must be "brought out." White peonies with scarlet Oriental poppies are a striking combination.

In peonies there are four general types: the old-time early sort with blazing crimson flowers, the large double peonies, the single or semi-double, and single Japanese sorts with "rosette" centers. The single peonies are seldom seen, though they certainly deserve to be more widely planted. Some consider them more graceful than the full-flowered doubles. Of the doubles, Edulis Superba, pink, De Cygne, white, and Felix Crousse, red, are good sorts. Officinalis rubra is the old-time early peony. Marie Jacquin is a beautiful semi-double white.

Flower Combinations

Achillea is a relative of gypsophila and adds its necessary touch of airiness to the tall plumes of pink and white physostegia or pink and blue lupins. The varying shades of blue of Chinese larkspur are a perfect foil for the gold of coreopsis grandiflora or painted daisies, pyrethrum. Aquilegia or columbines, pink and yellow and blue, are a delicate picture with forget-me-nots and annual larkspur. The wistful fragrance of pink and striped dianthus is lovely with a few Chinese larkspur, in a black lacquer bowl or one of clear glass.

A stone jar from the cellar with the old-fashioned blue iris and the yellow stars of lemon lilies is a lovely breath-taking bit of beauty.

Many times the greenery from the garden, lily spikes, the dainty foliage of larkspur, lupin or cosmos, maidenhair ferns, serve to make a delicious thing of a few simple blossoms.

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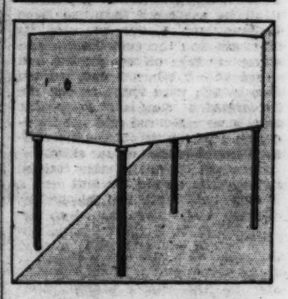

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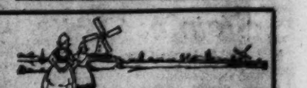

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

THE BRICK OR STONE-WORK OF OLD ENGLISH FIREPLACES WAS PROTECTED FROM THE FIERCEST HEAT BY HEAVY IRON PLATES, SOMETIMES THREE INCHES IN THICKNESS.

Photographs from the collection of John H. Avery, Lewes

(1) A cast-iron fireback of simple form with a crude ornament suggesting twisted rope. (2) Dated 1552, a rough inscription appears on the center, flanked on either side by rosettes having the Tudor rose in their centers. (3) Another form of ornament occurs on this fireback of 1540. The center figure was a part of the coat of arms of Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII. Other details are the Tudor rose and fleur-de-lis. (4) This bears the inscription that is cast on the actual iron grave slab of Anne Forster, which is in the chancel of Crowhurst Church, Surrey. The date, 1591-1595. (5) Simplicity that is highly pleasing marks this family fireback, which measures 4ft. 8in. wide and 3in. thick. (6) The molder of this early example strove to decorate it and to vary the conventional rectangular form, leaving us a touching record of his efforts to beautify. (7) A roughly carved fleur-de-lis; letters and figures that are quaintly reversed; the distaff from the family flax wheel mark the ornaments of this fireback, dated 1644. (8) A Biblical subject, showing Flemish influence, picturing a scene described in the last chapter of the Second Book of Samuel. (9) Approaching the year 1700, elaboration is noticeable, in this case armorial patterns believed to be that of the Trevor family. (10) Here we find a well-executed carving of the royal arms and the initials "C R" for Carolus Rex. The date is about 1665

Playing the Game of Auction Buying

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE auction season for those things which are classed as antiques lasts the whole year through, but it has its phases at that. And these phases differ in almost all conceivable characteristics. In the winter come the city series, when fine things of many kinds are offered in surroundings that are prepared with the utmost care for bringing out the attractive qualities of the cabinet work or silverware or rugs or old prints—whatever may be for disposal.

For several days in advance of the date the public may examine these things closely and plan for the bids which they may wish to make. The sale itself may be a semiformal affair at which men in evening dress may be numerous. The auctioneer in his rostrum may have the bearing and something of the seating of a judge, as he conducts the affair with dignity and with little comment on the merits of items as they appear.

Quite another matter are most of the auctions of the summer season. Then the city establishments stop their operations, as their customers leave town for the country, mountains or seashore. It is in these smaller places that the auction mode of merchandising now begins, but there is little similarity between the city and the country sessions. In the new settings the things to be offered are rarely to be seen beforehand, except with much difficulty and in confusion. Usually, it is only as they are brought out one by one that the buyers can look at them at all before they are put up. The actual selling is often mixed with jokes and ballyhoo that is usually enjoyed by the bidders all the more because many of them are accustomed to the more formal manner of the winter sessions.

"Contents of an Old House"

Auction buying at any time is a somewhat uncertain manner of acquiring, although the reputation of the seller may tend to make it safer for the winter patron. The country auctions are another matter, quite. In some cases those who are running them are strangers to the buyers and are people of no particular business standing. Although the "contents of an old house" are offered, giving an impression that the furniture has been there for several generations, everything in sight may have been brought during the night before, in trucks, from the stock of a dealer in a near-by city. More frequently, some country shopkeeper takes advantage of vacation days to do in two months as much business as he would during the rest of the year, these occasions furnishing a goodly portion of the total.

Buying in this public manner should be done in the mood of one playing a game, not so much with other bidders as with the auctioneer or owner. Usually the one if not the other knows the commercial value of what they are offering. If the sale is being held by a dealer who can count on future opportunities with customers, no one is likely to go away with anything at very much under a fair everyday price. The auctioneer can very easily make it appear that the bidders are running up the offers, even though no one but himself has shown any interest in the thing; or, it may be that bidders have gone up to $60 on something the dealer believes he could get $85 for. Then the auctioneer runs the figures up a few dollars more, settling the matter by shouting "Sold," as he points to a tree a hundred yards away or to a window in a vacant house across the street, or, possibly, to some colaborating acquaintance who is in the background. If you happen to call at his shop a few days later you may see displayed for sale numerous things which had, seemingly, been knocked down to bidders.

A Little Old Tin Box

But the game goes to the buyer occasionally; with many of them so often that they can be counted upon as regular attendants. These encouraging affairs are those when everything is actually, rather than apparently, sold; also, when a rare thing is put up and the owner does not realize its worth.

On one such occasion recently the auctioneer held up a "little old tin box," as he called it. It was cylindrical, about 3½ inches in diameter and 12 inches long, with two ears attached so it could be hung horizontally. A portion of the cylinder was cut for the whole length and hinged, making a door which would allow the interior to be filled with candles. This was used in the old days to keep the contents flat, straight and unbroken, especially during hot weather.

It was just an old box to the auctioneer, who asked for a bid of some sort. A man who knew very well that it was worth $15 or more bid 25 cents; someone else said 50 cents; the first man countered with 75 cents and got the box. At the same place on another day a Windsor table of extreme rarity was offered. This too was apparently a type to which the dealer was a stranger, although it was worth about $75. A man who knew tables got it without much competition for less than $20. At another time a Currier and Ives print, not particularly attractive, was one item in a list of very commonplace things. The bids seemed to nearly everyone present to reach a very high figure at $18, but that did not look high when you know that a city dealer is glad to pay $150 for it.

Then there comes the rare day when some home that has stayed intact for several generations is to be dismantled, all the contents to be scattered among those who will pay the highest amounts for them. Here we know that we are seeing something of the nature of the "vendu" that took place before there were any "antiques." That word and its commonplace commercial connotations cannot be wholly escaped, but there remains enough of the one-time directness, simplicity and frankness of purpose and method to make the date one to be long remembered.

Whatever the nature of the affair and whether those conducting it be wise in the trade or not, the buyer who chooses auctions as one of his summer diversions should know the game he is playing. This means being well-stocked with information and experience gained through an alert interest in all sorts of old-time household gear, from the purely mechanical to the decorative. Also, the follower of this sport should be familiar with all the little ways, serious and frivolous, of the dealers and auctioneers and fellow bidders who are engaged with him in this friendly contest.

Old English Firebacks

By G. B. HUGHES

IT IS almost impossible to conceive domestic life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries without a vivid picture of a vast fireplace, essential details of which were a pair of huge iron firedogs and an ornamented cast-iron fireback. In those days the fireplace was the pivot around which domestic life revolved.

Recessed fireplaces, built into the wall, came into existence early in the fifteenth century. They were huge places, so immense that the twinkling stars could be seen through the chimney opening. In earlier days the hearth consisted merely of stones slightly raised above the floor level in the center of the hall, the smoke finding its way out through openings in the roof.

The recessed fireplace was frequently lined with bricks laid in herring-bone pattern, a method supposed to be more fire-resistant than horizontal courses. Even so, it did not take long for the fire to play havoc with the bricks, to protect which a stone fireback was first introduced. This was superseded by a thick plate of cast iron which, when hot, had the additional advantage of radiating the heat into the room, rather than allowing the brick to absorb it.

Early Manner of Making

Early firebacks were made at Lewes in Sussex, and for 200 years they were more or less plain in design. The industry was also carried on in the neighboring counties of Kent and Surrey. The first method of casting simple iron firebacks was to mold an impression in sand with a stout oaken board shaped like the fireback, but without ornamentation. Soon decoration was added in a very primitive manner, separate patterns of simple design being impressed at intervals into the sand mold. The methods used were crudely ingenious. In some cases a length of rope, previously stiffened in glue, wax, or tallow, and twisted round a stick, gave the cable-twist border. The same rope cut into short lengths made crosses. The date was often added with short sticks, trimmed to shape.

Separate patterns were used to stamp decorations on Sussex firebacks in the sixteenth century. The fleur-de-lis was very popular, especially a group of four, set butts inward, which made a most attractive device. The Tudor rose, the heraldic lion, little reliefs of dogs, sheep and stags, the human figure, are other subjects. There are instances of knives, forks, compasses, and the palm of the hand being used. The initials of the founder often appear. Some of the earliest Sussex productions bear eight impressions of the Pelham buckle placed without any regard to symmetrical design. This is the crest of the Sussex family of that name, one of whose ancestors won an opponent's sword at Poitiers. Presenting it to his king, he was honored by the return of the buckle.

Patterns to Make Casting Molds

In the later and more elaborate firebacks, the pattern was carved in relief from a thick slab of oak, made to the exact size and shape of the fireback. Some of these casting patterns were carved by craftsmen who were undeniably artists. The only clue to their identity is, in most cases, a group of letters bunched into a monogram. Even these are usually obliterated by the ravages of fire. The backs of the genuine old examples are always rough.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many a private family of prominence possessed its individual design, bearing the family's coat of arms. On the armorial shields the date was added, together with the initials of the owner. The earliest armorial specimen known bears the coat of arms of the Sackvilles. They were lords of a large portion of the forest of Anderida, which furnished the charcoal for the smelting operations of the Sussex ironfields.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, very elaborate firebacks were made showing allegorical, mythological, Biblical and current history scenes, with an occasional portrait.

There are but few references to firebacks in old wills and inventories. As they were built-in fixtures, this is hardly surprising. In 1575 Archbishop Parker mentioned 5s. as the value of "an iron back" in Lambeth Palace, and in 1590 the Lord Mayor of London had in his parlor "a great iron back for the Chymnye, valued at 8s." When the effects of Charles I were inventoried, 18s. was the value placed upon a pair of iron andirons and a fireback.

Old firebacks should never be confused with fire plates, which were smaller, more simple in design, and were used to protect the floor in front of the fire from flying embers.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

Many pieces of modern furniture which are designed for indoors are well suited for piazza or terrace use, because of their metal frames and water-resistant furniture coverings. The small table here also has a metal frame and a top built up of brightly colored tiles.

Buying Furniture Intelligently

IF, LIKE some Scottish auctioneers, authorities on furniture in America could take a fatherly interest in their public's purchases and roar their advice for or against the buyer's choice of furniture, perhaps it might result in the purchaser obtaining a better selection of furniture at a more reasonable price.

Dr. Julius Klein is possibly not so picturesque a character as a Scotch auctioneer recently described in these columns, but he is fully as wise when it comes to the subject of furniture. So, whether the prospective buyer is newly married, with practically every piece of furniture to be selected, or at the stage where only an exceptionally beautiful article is acquired at intervals, the facts offered by Dr. Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, deserve attention.

Experts of that department assert, says Dr. Klein, that it is possible to obtain greater values in furniture than at any time during the last 16 years. Due to various causes, the furniture prices at the present time are, it is stated, 25 per cent lower than they were in 1930 and 50 per cent lower than in 1929. Also, since manufacturing costs have apparently hit bottom, prices in furniture are unlikely to drop lower. Furthermore, there is on the market very little if any "distress merchandise," or a supply of poorly made furniture built to sell at a nominal price.

In order to obtain the remarkable values now available in furniture, it is necessary to choose wisely. In fact, without observing true discrimination in selection, the purchaser is likely to be swayed by low prices into buying poorly designed, poorly constructed pieces, which are costly at any price.

Obviously, the prospective purchaser of anything that is considered so much of a permanent investment as furniture needs a precise knowledge of what constitutes well designed and well built examples. Only then is it possible to use to best advantage the low price opportunities now available.

A valuable aid to this end may be found in a United States Government pamphlet recently issued. It is entitled, Furniture: Its Selection and Use, and is for sale at 20 cents the copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Spanish Baroque Art

Spanish Baroque Art, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 12s. 6d.

MR. SACHEVERELL SITWELL now offers the third of his studies in baroque art, and by far the widest in scope. One could have wished indeed that it had been his purpose to dally more with the pleasures of description and criticism, in which his gifts are delicate and sharp, and if need be to cover less ground. But baroque architecture has been neglected to such an extent that the bare catalogue of its churches, monasteries, convents and palaces is necessary, and can of itself give a certain pleasure to the reader. In the present volume from Spain Mr. Sitwell rapdly proceeds to the discovery of the extraordinary and little known treasures of Portugal; thence to touch the fringe of the subject in Mexico, where the marriage of Indian and European exuberance produced fantastic, exotic offspring; on then to South America, with special attention to Paraguay, concluding with a chapter on Abyssinia, Goa and the summer palace in Peiping. As far as the New World is concerned the book makes no pretense of tackling more than the fringe of this vast and fascinating subject—Brazil for example, owing to the apparent indifference of the Brazilians, is untouched—and this again is a reason for wishing Mr. Sitwell had dilated more on a smaller text.

As it is, we are grateful for his book, pleased with its sobriety and discrimination. There are 24 excellent plates which must have been extremely difficult to collect.

Aristocracy of Art

An amusing essay might be written on the bad odor into which baroque art had fallen until recent times. Against the æsthetic and moral disapprobation with which the baroque was regarded by those responsible for the horrors of the Gothic revival, one might set the snobbism of which baroque is sometimes the object today. It is amusing and even beneficial to indulge the connoisseur's taste for that period when picturesque and cultivated despotism was beginning to live on its capital. Those potentates may have crushed the people, but none responds like the aristocrat to the essential aristocracy of art and there is no one like the ensuing revolutionary for raising vaguely moral rather than strictly æsthetic arguments against his predecessor's art.

But as time goes by this march and countermarch of factious argument is quickly set aside by artists who can discriminate and define and are able to judge. In this lies the merit of Mr. Sitwell's book. The issue between the simple and the highly decorative is not a clear one. Movements of any kind decay not so much because of original sin as because of their excesses; and in architecture the motive lives after them because it is safely interred in their stones. So that we may think of the soaring austerity of early Gothic as the expression of an age of faith aspiring to the next world, of the classical Renaissance as an embellishment and establishment of the stateliness of reason in the present one of the baroque and the rococo as the expression of an exuberant materialism—yet, by the the Santuario de Ocotlan in Mexico, fantastic "decadent" elaborations of be confronted with something which is an undoubted expression of faith. The falsity of the approach is at once clear.

The Spanish Version

To the world the Spanish version of the baroque was more important than any other. The Spanish, as Mr. Sitwell says, were the greatest builders in Europe after the Romans. They came late to the scene, but at the time when they opened up the New World and won its riches. In comparison with the colonial Iberian achievement in building, that of North America is pitifully negligible.

And the Iberians had this great virtue as builders: they built solidly and practically, in accord with their natural stoicism and somberness of character and, simultaneously, relieved their huge walls and doorways with that rich exuberance which had been aroused by the wealth they attained, and by the paradoxical love of fantasy and display in their character. One may laugh at Churriguerra, or more suitably under Mr. Sitwell's guidance put him in his place, but to the traveler the extravagances of the Spanish baroque are a delightful relief to the frequent austerity, the monotony of the Spanish scene. And one cannot fail to note how much happier in the prolific southern countries is the exuberant style than the new Gothic spire which has the air of a museum piece taken out of its natural environment. If the test of architecture is its fitness to the spirit of its environment and its time, Spanish baroque is magnficently vindicated. V. S. P.

Shrubs in the Garden

If I Were to Make a Garden, by Ernest H. Wilson. Boston: Stratford. $10.

THIS, the last book of Dr. Ernest H. Wilson, the late keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, is a sumptuous volume of 295 pages, beautifully bound, which worthily concludes a series of notable books produced by the world's foremost plant hunter—books which have had as profound an influence on the development of horticulture in America as the written work of any other one man.

The title, it must be admitted, is somewhat misleading. Garden makers who expect to find explicit directions for planting and developing a garden will be disappointed. Those who look for a discussion of perennials, annuals and other low growing material will not find it, except in an incidental way. Trees and shrubs have received most of the writer's attention, although he describes in the opening chapter the type of garden which he would choose for himself. For the rest, the book deals with garden materials of different kinds, mostly woody, in reference to their various uses. The garden maker who has a place for shrubs, whether in a mixed planting or in a rock garden or at the top of a wall, or perhaps by the waterside or on a sloping bank, will find this book full of useful information.

Dr. Wilson approaches his subject in a different way from that of the usual writer, and the fact that he writes with absolute accuracy and broad knowledge is apparent to anyone who is at all well informed on horticultural matters. That is one of the best reasons for buying any of the Wilson books. The reader may feel a positive assurance that he is being told exact facts and that he cannot go wrong in accepting them.

The average reader will be surprised by the list of shrubby material which can be depended upon for early color in spring and in summer. Dr. Wilson points out, too, that hawthorns, barberries, viburnums, bush honeysuckles and the bush forms of the euonymus will glorify even the drab days of fall. For that matter, there need be no lack of beauty, and even of color, in the winter months. The author mentions the fruits of barberries, Cotoneasters, black alders, snowberries and privets as being excellent for winter decoration, while the gray winter landscapes can be cheered by the planting of certain trees, particularly the Washington thorn and the Sargent thorn, the bright shining scarlet fruits of which persist until April.

The idea of using shrubs in the rock garden may be new to some garden makers, but Dr. Wilson dwells upon it throughout an entire chapter. He points out that low growing shrubs give the rock garden more permanent beauty than plants of any other kind. They are attractive at all seasons of the year, whereas the herbs are out of sight for more than six months. Even Scotch heather has especial charm when used in the rock garden.

It goes without saying that the larger the rock garden, the greater the variety of plants it will accommodate. If the rockery is large enough, shrubs growing four or even five feet tall are not altogether out of place. Some of the evergreens can be used to advantage, particularly the dwarf lark aggan spruce (Picea glauca conica). Almost any large rock garden, the author points out, can use Juniper horizontalis. Some of the thymes, the sun roses, as well as the bearberry and Daphne cneorum are woody plants adapted to even small rock gardens. In some places in a mixture of gravelly loam and sand a dozen or more varieties of cytisus and genistas will luxuriate; and Pachistima canbyi will thrive in any cool but fully exposed place, its lustrous dark green leaves assuming a beautiful purple tone in winter. In sheltered nooks the Baltic ivy is perfectly at home as far north as Boston, and so is the Oregon grape, and the flowering andromedas. This is only a suggestion of the wealth of shrubby material which Dr. Wilson finds available for rock gardens, and it is quite possible that this book may serve to change in some degree the development of rock garden work in America.

The chapters on shrubs to plant by the waterside and on sloping banks are almost as useful in their practical suggestions, and not a few garden makers will be benefited by the chapter on boxwood and its uses. Altogether the book is a treasure house of information, with a complete and workable index. It is prefaced by a biographical foreword written by Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, and at the close there is an appraisement of Dr. Wilson's work by Edward I. Farrington, editor of Horticulture.

Mary Ball Washington

The Mother of Washington, by Nancy Byrd Turner, in collaboration with Sidney Gunn. Hartford: Edwin Valentine Mitchell, and New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.50.

FROM the meager facts known about Mary Ball Washington a portrait has been here constructed. The publishers inform us that Miss Turner's ancestors dwelt on the same strip of land that nourished Washington and his mother, the Northern Neck of Virginia, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. Miss Turner's forbears knew the Washingtons, and parts of letters which are family property make their first public appearance in this book.

There are repetitions in the book, and pages of conjecture and reconstruction, some of which the reader could spare in his desire to get on with the story of Mary Ball, and some of which give the book its particular beauty. For Miss Turner views her subject with the imaginative, envisaging eyes of a poet, so that she touches it with something more than is seen. The woman who wrote "A Riband on My Rein" and "Going Up to London" has a love for olden days that makes her deal lingeringly with Mrs. Washington and her times.

The granddaughter of a veteran of Naseby and Marston Moor, Mary Ball inherited loyalty to the British crown and fidelity to the English church. She grew up in Lancaster County, Virginia, in a house called Epping Forest in memory of old England. She had the customary education of young ladies of her place and time, which was very little. She preferred riding to dancing, she was instructed in the care of a house and a family. At 23 she married a widower, Augustine Washington of Pope's Creek. There followed rapidly several removals, six children and widowhood, and Mary Washington was set to the task of bringing up her children and managing a large farm alone. She was equal to the task, though not always wise in her farming projects. Mothering and farming fulfilled her nature.

Her son George soon forced other considerations upon her notice—his urge to join the navy, his martial spirit, his perilous trip to the western frontier of Virginia, and then his part in the Revolution. The authors follow the clues that indicate some clashes between mother and son. She had never dreamed of being anything other than an English woman, and she did not want a war. In time she accepted as inevitable the course of her son and the colonies, but not without a struggle.

She was frugal and plain in dress. She refused to be swept off her feet by her son's fame and his magnificence. But some of the arguments that she had with him were caused by his desire to have her take life more easily. In her later years she lived in a cottage which he provided for her on the estate of her daughter's husband in Fredericksburg, and Washington showed himself a thoughtful son in the midst of his cares.

Not only Mme. Washington, but the strip of Virginia in which she lived is celebrated by the authors. The Northern Neck, with its many rivers, it hills and deep roads, its beautiful manor houses and the throngs of well-born people who lived in them, the visiting and the balls, the hunts and the horse races, the rich soil, and most of all, the autumns of gold and crimson, with the silver-blue sky above and a spicy haze over all—the account of all these is the work of a lover. What if it does retard the narrative?

'Traitor' or 'Patriot'?

The Life and Death of Roger Casement, by Denis Gwynn. New York: Cape & Smith.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT was one of the most tragic figures in Irish history. For that reason alone the story of his career has been an engaging subject for commentators. But the subject is far from being exhausted. Casement, in the opinion of Mr. Gwynn, was misrepresented, misunderstood. He passed off the stage as a "traitor." In the new light he is seen more as a patriot, a patriot whose desire to help his country attain its independence caused him to formulate a fantastic plan for raising an Irish brigade and equipping it at German expense. His plan proved his undoing.

It was after Casement had performed yeoman service in the Congo and in Peru, exposing the conditions of slavery and atrocities that accompanied the production of rubber by the natives, that he was knighted and placed on a pension, his daring investigations and courageous reports having raised him to a position of high esteem in diplomatic circles. Then the World War broke out. He felt he must attempt to keep Ireland out of the conflict. He would enlist the help of Germany in his endeavor to aid Ireland in asserting its independence. So he schemed. He made his way to Germany. As soon as he set foot there he realized the blunder he had made. But he decided to pursue his plan. He approached the Germans with a proposal that they should train Irish prisoners of war and supply them with arms, to be used only for Irish purposes and never in the service of Germany.

The Germans permitted him to appeal to Irishmen in the prison camps. But he made a sorry showing. The response was negligible. He was suspected of being a spy. Then came the submarine episode, his capture and his execution. Of this period in his career the public's memory is still green. But the story has seldom been fully told. Nor has it been placed in proper perspective. This Mr. Gwynn sets out to do. He has fresh information to add to the store already available, presenting among other things facts obtained from persons who had intimate knowledge of the prison camp at Limburg.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

With Reservations

NOT long after you begin recommending books, you find reservation getting the better of recommendation. Last week we spoke in kind words of three novels. Here follow a few other titles which have stirred in us more restrained raptures:

"Dwarf's Blood," by Edith Olivier. is a novel which though modern in setting employs the Victorian technique of an extended account of a wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right . . ." The story is a highly melodramatic account of an adventurer who has made himself head of a large publishing house in New York. No doubt the lovers of the roman à clef will find plenty of clues in this book, too. But to most readers it probably will seem an obscure and not particularly interesting story of some very unpleasant

A Sketch by Cecil Beaton of Edith Olivier, Whose Novel, "Dwarf's Blood," a Literary Guild Selection, Is Published by Viking.

county family, dominated by its seat, Brokeyates. The jacket will tell you that this story "claims kinship with Walter de la Mare's 'Memoirs of a Midget'." Well, both books contain midgets, but otherwise they could hardly be more dissimilar. Miss Olivier's novel is preferable to the mill run of "modernist" fiction, but it won't give you the thrill that comes once in some seasons. It is a Literary Guild selection.

* * *

"Rondo," by Basil Maine, must also be recommended with qualification. It is difficult to refrain from the cliché that it proves that Mr. Maine, as a novelist, is a good music critic. In the latter capacity, the author occupies a distinguished position in London. Since the hero of his novel is also a music critic, he "wishes" (on the jacket) "to emphasize that this novel is in no sense an autobiography and that, all characters being fictitious, names are wholly imaginary."

In spite of this disavowal of the Shavian procedure in "Fanny's First Play," readers who are at all familiar with the musical life of London doubtless will exercise their wits trying to identify some of the characters, and especially the hero's colleagues, who perhaps will appear to possess some of the characteristics of London's musical scribes. But the interest of this game will be confined to comparatively few readers, who will also enjoy tracing in the novel the musical form known as the Rondo. Other readers must seek their entertainment in the relations of the hero with four women described on the jacket as "a luxurious modern girl, a Burmese dancer, a German opera singer and a woman who makes no actual appearance in the book." It must be confessed that the musical interest is much stronger than the literary.

* * *

But perhaps your preferences are for the "modernist" manner in fiction? There, too, the interest lies in form more than in substance in most instances, but if you like that sort of thing a few examples may be mentioned. Mr. Ford Madox Ford is the grandfather of the "modernists," the Erik Satie of literature. You stumble through one of his novels as across No Man's Land at midnight after battle, without even the help of a Véry light; only to discover with dawn that there was a perfectly easy pathway if you had been allowed to know it.

"When the Wicked Man" is a challenging title which, we admit, we have been unable to connect satisfactorily with Mr. Ford's latest novel, even in the light of its context from Ezekiel: "Again, when the wicked man turneth away from his

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The 'White' in Africa

South Africa, by Jan H. Hofmeyr. London: Benn. 18s. net. New York: Scribner.

THE outside world usually has but a very hazy idea of what South Africa is. At times it thinks of it as being a white "Dominion" like Canada or Australia led by great figures like General Botha or General Smuts. At times it seems inseparable from the vast mass of the Dark Continent of Africa, because its central problem is that of dealing with the African Negro, of whom but a fraction live in that Africa south of the Zambesi which is properly called South Africa.

Mr. Hofmeyr has written an exceptionally balanced and well informed account both of the history of South Africa from its discovery by Bartholomew Dias in 1486 and of the problems social, economic and cultural which confront it today.

He has a clear understanding of the points of view of both Boer and Briton, and his analysis of the differences between them which culminated in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899, of the reconciliation represented by the Union Constitution, and of the recrudescences of Dutch nationalism since, could hardly be bettered for fairness or grasp. When he turns to the native problem his general attitude is liberal enough, but he skates rather delicately over the many difficult and dangerous issues about which not only the internal history but the international relations of South Africa have already begun to center.

What, for instance, does the accepted policy of a "white South Africa" imply in such matters as political rights and economic equality, considering that the black man outnumbers the white in the Union by four to one and in Central Africa, which lies alongside it, by hundreds to one. Can the present policy of complete white predominance be maintained in perpetuity, and, if not, can South Africa remain "white" and what alternative policy is to be put in its place.

There is the central issue which overshadows all others. Mr. Hofmeyr states the facts: he analyzes the problem dispassionately; he sets forth the alternative solutions; he brings out how the Indian and the Negro problems inevitably link South Africa with the outside world and make it an important factor both in the British Commonwealth and the world. But he hardly makes vivid enough how profound and dangerous are the anxieties and bitternesses which are already surging about the bases of South Africa's political and economic life. L.

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The Strength of Johan Bojer

The Everlasting Struggle, by Johan Bojer. New York: Century. $2.50.

SYMPATHY is the characteristic mood of Johan Bojer's writing. He deals with hard facts—with want, meannesses, stark endurance and buffetings for which no one seems to be at fault—but all these things are warmed by a sunlight that streams either from Bojer himself or from his people. Really it comes from both, for if it were not in the people his writing about it would be sheer sentimentality—which it clearly is not—and if it were not in Bojer's own temperament he would not find it in his people. For it seems that Bojer honestly wishes to write about the fishers and farmers of his Norway as they are. He faithfully endeavors to portray their life in its severe and barren actuality, but he looks below the surface and incorrigibly finds sweetness, kindness and even laughter.

"The Everlasting Struggle" describes the struggle for existence which fills the lifetime of Norwegian peasants. The family at Plata, with its gray rickety buildings crouched against the rocks, typifies that struggle. Father Paal was never able to sail his own boat to Lofoten but had meekly gone on half share as an extra man. Mother Lisbet had tended her small store of livestock and worked at her loom. The house was overflowing, what with the two girls, and Per, and Martin, a little orphan foundling. There was a prosperous half-brother in the city who was generous with them, but they could not live on him. They were seldom more than a dozen herring ahead of hunger when spring came, but they were self-respecting, God-fearing and able to do something once in a while for those who were worse off than they.

Then misfortunes began to gather. Anna's grand marriage turned out badly, old Paal signed his son-in-law's note and had to sell the cow to meet his obligation. Martha added a nameless child to the household. The prosperous city brother lost his job and came home, another mouth to feed. Even young Per's worthy ambition to marry well and raise the family standard meant that his father and mother must give up the place to him and live in the tiny bedroom on what pittance he could spare them. With Per, too, the everlasting struggle continues on into the long future.

United with Bojer's affection for his subject is a subdued vein of humor, not of the whimsical or brightly pathetic sort, fortunately, but as robust as it is quiet. In this mood he writes of the two old cronies, Father Paal and his neighbor Elias, meeting in the lane while the influence of a recent revival still hangs over them.

Bojer is always at his best in writing about old people. Mother Lisbet is one of his masterpieces. She is the sweet core of life at Flata, and at the heart of that core is her inextinguishable faith in God. In the face of tribulation, not simply for herself, but for her children and even for the trusting creatures of the byre, she conquers the temptation to despair. No epic Job ever refused more loyally to complain.

The simplicity of Bojer's style, clothing his subject in its native dress, is capable at times of rising to sheer grandeur. W. K. R.

New Light on Tolstoy

New Light on Tolstoy, edited by René Fülöp-Miller. London: Harrap. 15s. net. New York: Dial. $5.

POSTERITY is interested in every relic left by any of the masters who have helped to mold human thought. The immense task of sorting and preparing for the press Tolstoy's unpublished papers has been taken in hand in Moscow, and the present volume is the first installment in English of these remains. The first section is devoted to literary fragments; the second to hitherto unpublished letters of Tolstoy and reminiscence written by friends.

The only complete work contained in the first section is a play called "The Progressives," written about 1863, but not performed (so we are told) for reasons of censorship. It is a drama on the familiar theme of the clash between "advanced" youth and the conventions of the older generation. Victory falls to the latter in the person of a vigorous old father, who himself dabbles in the new ideas until he discovers to what absurd lengths they are leading his children. It is difficult to see how this conclusion can have been displeasing to the censor. But any discussion on the stage of the aspirations of the younger generation was discouraged in those days.

The play shows signs of lacking the final touch of the author, and it scarcely attains to the level of Tolstoy's other dramatic work. More interesting to the Tolstoy student are two fragments, entitled "The Dekabrists" and "A Ball at the Narishkins," which are first sketches for the opening Chapters of "War and Peace." These fragments are followed by a first draft of "The Cossacks," which shows far more clearly than the finished story the autobiographical character of the hero Olenin. It is in fact a vivid picture of Tolstoy as seen by himself as he approached the age of 30.

The most important of the new letters are perhaps those written about the same period to his friend Botkin. Tolstoy, like most young aristocrats of his time, was making the grand tour of western Europe, and his experiences have the vividness of first impressions. The most characteristic touches are, however, those which reveal the hidden side of the writer's character:

"When I write, all I ask is that some fellow creature with soul akin to mine should share my joy, feel my indignation and mingle his tears with mine. The need of sending out a message to the whole world is quite foreign to my nature. I don't understand it."

This is the essential Tolstoy at 29 years of age. We are still far from the "messages" and "movements" of his later life. But the true nature of Tolstoy's genius, the link of sympathy which he establishes between himself and his reader, stand more clearly revealed in this passage than in all his later dissertations.

We shall look forward to further installments of the new material. But may we venture to hope that the translation will in future be made direct from the Russian instead of, as in the present case, from a German version? Double translation rarely gives good results, and many Russian names are here mutilated almost beyond recognition. The editor is presumably responsible for the notes; but they also fall short of the standard of scholarship and accuracy which the reader is entitled to expect in such a book. E. H. C.

Visages de Paris, par André Warnod, with a preface by Jean de Castellane (Paris: Firmin Didot. 120 francs) cannot be called a guide book or a history; yet it is a combination of both, capable of rendering service to strangers, while at the same time remaining an amusing book of reference for the French people. The aim of Mr. Warnod is to resuscitate the atmosphere of Paris throughout the ages and to give to his reader the impression that he himself is taking part in the life of the city, century by century. From Clovis to Lindbergh and beyond, the reader becomes the man in the street.

Matthias Thórdarson's "The Vinland Voyages," reviewed in these columns on May 9, was translated into English by Thorstina Jackson Walters, writer and lecturer on Iceland. Mention of this fact was inadvertently omitted from the review.

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THE HOME FORUM

Gullivers All

HAPPENING the other day into a small branch public library, I noticed that a round table at the far end bore a placard with the legend "Children only." The table was invitingly littered with magazines acceptable to the juvenile taste—presumably the equivalent of what in my day would have been Chatterbox, Little Folks and the Boy's Own Paper. I went up and opened some of the armor-plated red covers of these magazines. Truly we must have advanced in daring and ferocity since the Chatterbox days! The book, I found, was Gulliver's Travels—Swift (abridged).

Poor Swift! After that fervid career spent in dealing out scathing satire upon his misguided contemporaries, to be here presiding at the children's table, the venom changed to ginger pop, the curses flung back in childish giggles, the high explosives reduced to Chinese crackers! Who, I wonder, will be the funny man for the infants of a hundred years hence—Mr. Shaw, perhaps, or possibly Mr. Mencken or Mr. Upton Sinclair.

I looked over a few of Gordon Browne's familiar illustrations. Here was Gulliver, in knee-breeches and ruffs, taking at a stride the western gate of the metropolis of Lilliput; advancing sword in hand to the muzzle of a Brobdingnagian cat, three times the size of an ox, swimming in a saucer of cream into which he had been dropped by a youngster as tall as a steeple. I can well understand that these episodes must be as funny for the children as the giant and the pygmy at the circus. In fact, any outrageous pranks played with conventional relativity are likely to provide a safe source of merriment for the children, and for us adults too, provided we are not too anxious—as we usually are—to read ourselves into every character and situation that comes from the fiction writer's fertile imagination.

Even with this glimpse of Gulliver in his well-remembered predicaments, I found myself wandering off into sober speculations as to whether we of today do not meet as violent discrepancies as Swift ever evolved for Lilliput and Brobdingnag. Relativity at the opening of the eighteenth century was set in a fairly rigid mold, but can we say as much of a generation that thinks as little of turning out a suit of clothes for a cabinet minister in three and a half hours, from sheep's back to finished article, as of carrying on a conversation between two persons ten thousand miles apart, the one finding himself at Tuesday morning and the other at Monday night?

A week or two ago business and pleasure combined to take me on one of my rare visits to New York City—visits I always enjoy so long as they remain reasonably brief. As I stepped out of the train at Grand Central Station and walked along the narrow, low-roofed platform, through the dark little gateway at the end, I felt perfectly normal in size, shape and general dimensions. But as I debouched from that gateway, the scale of relativity around me seemed all of a sudden to undergo a bewildering rearrangement and I became aware of my shape. I had come into the great vestibule, foyer, or whatever such a colossal structure may be called, and felt myself reduced to a mere scarab crawling in a universe of what looked like shiny marble. I looked up through the vast yawning expanse above me to the great single-span vault, and though I had seen it before I gazed at it with something of the awe of the humble Parthian visitor to Ctesiphon looking up at that famous arch, or of the mariner entering Rhodes harbor and gazing at the brazen limbs of the Colossus towering above him.

I myself seemed to have become utterly insignificant and inarticulate. The very size of the place diminished and appalled. I made as if to stride over that glassy sea of marble, and my strides seemed to consume no space, my footsteps to make no sound, like tiny footsteps amid the massive pillars of the temple of Karnac. I approached a passer-by and inquired my way. My voice seemed to slip away soundless into the empyrean above and a faint voice from the far distance seemed to give the reply.

The people around me, I thought, looked subdued by the weight of the vastness around and overhead. Few of them seemed to speak, and I feel sure their remarks were restricted to mere necessities. I cannot imagine that anyone ventured to fire into those yawning upper regions the remark that it was a "fine morning."

I tried to imagine the giants that could have erected this immense palace and the purpose that animated them. Piling Ossa on Pelion must have been a simple engineering feat compared with this. In fact, it seemed as if storage for unwanted mountains might even have been the ultimate purpose of the Olympians who reared it. But as I turned my back on the tiny, almost invisible apertures by which one gained such trains as modestly crept into the vicinity of this sublime structure, and stepped forth into the great city, I remembered that I was entering the gates of Brobdingnag itself and that the edifice I had just left, while bearing no relation to the railroad apparatus, which is common to all places, actually was in perfect proportion with the city as a whole. And, indeed, I never fully regained my normal New England bulk and stature so long as I remained within that collection of Brobdingnagian buildings.

Beneath the thousand-footed steel and cement pile of the Empire State Building, shimmering aloft like a painted shaft in the haze of New York's evening sky, or before the Himalayan mass of masonry rising from the water's edge to greet the new arrival by sea, or amid the great sweep of the avenues with their innumerable cross streets, one's pride of person melts away. One merges into the streams of humanity that flow and eddy at the foot of these gigantic headlands or plunge beneath the surface into hidden cavities and tunnels, carried headlong to burst out again at other points.

One afternoon I fled to Long Beach. It, too, was the beach of the Brobdingnags—so long that the ends of it were nowhere visible, Shingle, surf and sea walk disappeared on either side in the distance. The roads paralleling them went off, as Euclid would say "ever so far" into space, the ends meeting, one would suppose, somewhere out on the Siberian Steppes.

As it happened I went directly from this city of the giants to my little property by the foothills of the Berkshires. There were no other passengers to alight at the station—a wayside place twelve miles from the village. My stature expanded as greatly as Alice's when she nibbled the left side of the mushroom. Indeed, when the stageman came along with his little truck and stowed me in at the back among the mail bags, grocery boxes and farmers' purchases of all kinds, with my legs dangling somewhere out at the side, I felt as though relativity had reversed itself with a jolt and brought me straight to Lilliput. As we pulled up at each mailbox to deliver, the farmer or his wife or his children came out with a smile of recognition and a genial welcome back to the "old place." Along twelve wooded miles of route there were waving arms and cheery shouts, as if those twelve miles had been telescoped into one family settlement.

Having been extricated from the general merchandise on arrival at the house, it seemed to me a mere doll's house and I wondered how I should get inside. I ran through the microscopic rooms, reveling in my newly acquired size and importance. I wanted some water. It was not piped fifty miles from barrage and reservoirs, but just pumped up from the well, fresh and sparkling, the pure nectar from nature's cup. Just a little way above, at the red barn, they made butter and had milk to spare. A few yards below in a compact little frame house, built in 1679, they kept eight hundred hens and sold eggs. Any of the neighbors could spare a few potatoes and winter apples from the cellar, and fresh peas, beans and chard if they were ready. Blueberries, thimbleberries, loganberries and "raspa" were growing everywhere for the picking. A heavy gleaning of dried brushwood in the woodlot supplied the summer needs of the stove; and for other provisioning a note to the stageman, left in the mailbox of a morning, brought the required articles to the door in the afternoon.

Thus provided, the only remaining ritual for the new arrival was to look in at each of the farms within a few miles' radius to announce the return and absorb the vital news of the neighborhood.

It was a microcosm, secluded from the busy world, but harmonious and complete.

Verily, I believe that each one may see his Brobdingnag and his Lilliput today and enjoy it singly as Gulliver did.

H. J. S.

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Doorways To Utopia

Under the stairs in the farmhouse sitting-room was a coat cupboard—a dark and fascinating place to the Child. Quite familiar garments acquired strange new aspects, hanging limp in its shadows. Cast-off games and toys grew once more pleasing and desirable after a sojourn within. Packages secreted there took on added mystery and delight.

Flanking the cupboard on the right was an equally alluring feature—a false doorway built into the outside wall, but leading nowhere. The door itself was a fact and could be opened and closed by grown-ups when properly prevailed upon; aside from that, however, it had no claims to practicality, affording neither egress nor storage space. Only a paper-thin child could have made use of it in games of Hide-and-Seek, provided the combination were available. A cobwebby interior view of studding and weatherboarding, a knothole or two was all the reward that awaited the most eager opener.

A similar pseudo portal stood directly above it at the top of the stairs in the second-floor hall, and still a third one directly above that in the attic. All of these were provisions of the Patriarch, made at the time of building, for a future expansion of the farmhouse. There they had stood through the years, awaiting rooms or perhaps a great south wing that had never materialized.

From the Child who had never before encountered anything of the kind, they commanded no small amount of attention. Here was mystery and distinction equaled only by such family possessions as the roller-organ, the carpet-sweeper, the corn-sheller, the hay-tedder. Never, never would it do to neglect them. If visiting children failed to ask: "Oh, where does this door go?" she frankly invited the question for the sheer pleasure of explaining. It was, perhaps, well that she could not operate the locks unaided.

That such unusual and superior features might be viewed without envy was utterly beyond comprehension. If ever there were guests so listless and unappreciative as to see without desiring she never knew, and so retained her loyalty untarnished through the years. Fierce young visionary that she was, she did not question that the Patriarch's dream was the full equivalent of the nest wing that he could build. Certainly marble halls could have afforded no more delight than those that awaited beyond the ever-intriguing doorways.

It was probably inevitable that these portals should become for her the magic entrance to the land of Make-believe. Already much given to colorful under-the-table costume dramas, she needed no other stimulus for a still bolder venturing into the delectable regions beyond the everyday. Putting aside such childish affairs as: "Shall I wear my pink satin dress today, or my green velvet?" and ignoring the patient maids who had never been too busy for a seemingly sympathetic answer, she now set forth silently and alone.

There, it seemed, just beyond the blank south wall was every place and person of which she had ever heard. There—visible, audible, tangible—lived Bo-peep, Boy Blue, Mistress Mary, Jumping Joan, Miss Muffet, Mother Hubbard, Jack and Jill, Tommy Tucker, Bobby Shafto, Jack Horner, Simple Simon, and all their delightful fellows of Mother Goose Land. There also abode Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Goldilocks and the Three Bears, Cinderella and the Prince, Jack and the Beanstalk.

And there in due time came to dwell the varied dramatis personæ of Readers, Histories, Geographies. Lands, cities, castles, houses, characters of the far away or long ago emerged from the vague distance into clear and satisfying proximity, were attached to the farmhouse, made accessible through the magic doorways. The illusion continued far into schooldays, almost to the bounds of childhood, the wing-that-never-was obligingly lending itself to every emergency.

As it chanced, no material fitted more admirably to the fancy than Miss Alcott's contribution—Little Women, Little Men, Under the Lilacs, Jack and Jill, Eight Cousins, Rose in Bloom. The last two, being special favorites, were given exact and elaborate staging, each scenic detail having its counterpart in the visionary wing. Never was the Child to think of the beloved volumes apart from the farmhouse and its environs. There they were enshrined, as it were, for all time. That masterpiece being her major opus, she risked no rivals. It was also her last. The doors remained closed forever after.

The Moon

A baby looks up at the moon,
And cries,
Because he cannot grasp
The big, silver balloon,
Tangled in the twisted branches
Of tall trees.
To dreaming lovers,
Drifting down languorous, limpid lakes,
The moon is a white-flamed rose
Of romance,
Whose soft, shimmering petals
Flutter witchingly
Over the waters.
But the apathetic astronomer
Gazes through a long, black telescope,
And sees only a bleak, barren sphere,
Wheeling mathematically
Through charted space!

—MORRIS ABEL BEER, in "Street Lamps."

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Rue de Venise: From a Lithograph by Rowley Smart

IT IS slowly crumbling under the pickaxes, before the centuries have done their work, this bit of medieval Paris to be found in a section once called the "marais," not far from the Hôtel de Ville. Through the heart of it runs a short passageway, dark and winding, hardly wider than one's outstretched arms, the rue de Venise—a bustling thoroughfare during the Middle Ages! Crossing it is the rue Quincampoix where the bankers had shops in that period; at a later time John Law directed from there his operations which terminated in the "Mississippi Bubble."

The curious medieval foundations of the houses in the rue de Venise, with dirt-floor caverns on the street level and small windows cut through the stones, barred with rusted iron, support upper structures which sag in all their lines and bulge in places as if ready to spill the contents of a room on a passer-by. Crazy little chimneys, with caps all awry, cluster on the shaky roofs. The rue de Venise shows the Paris of François Villon. Imagination, on good grounds, has license to see him and his tatterdemalion comrades swaggering noisily over the stones and away round a corner.

There is certain evidence that Racine and his literary friends were wont to gather at the Cabaret of the Wooden Sword. What plays they discussed one is left to conjecture, as one stares at the same walls they looked upon. But it is easy to see them seated over there in a corner, dressed in the costumes of the period, with long curls falling to their shoulders. Now, a man and woman sort over withered beans; while several young blades, with bright scarfs round their necks and jauntily worn caps, play at cards.

The inn is now frequented by street peddlers who go at night to "Les Halles" (central market), and return pushing handcarts loaded with damaged fruit and vegetables which storekeepers refuse to buy. In the early morning the narrow street is jammed with colorful carts, and the air rings with jests and cries as the booty is sorted according to quality and size. Afterward the peddlers set out, selling their wares through Paris from the curb.

Close to the rue de Venise is the rue des Etuves, which takes its name from the baths which existed there in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The tubs were wooden and extremely crude. There were hot water baths and vapor baths, and the enterprising proprietors sent out their "valets" at sunrise to cry through the streets:

Seignôr quar vos aly baignier
Et estuver sans delaier
Le bang sont chaut, c'est sans mentir!

The valet needed to do some crying, for history says that the people shared the antipathy of cats for water. Even the nobility shrank from daily ablutions and preferred "perfume and paint." Marguerite de Navarre was proud of the whiteness of her hands which, for a week, had not felt the touch of water. And Diane de Poitiers, who preserved her incredible freshness and beauty through frequent bathing, was considered a "phénomène."

Rowley Smart, who comes from Lancashire and lives most of the time in Paris, has found in this old street a scene such as he loves to paint.

Nessuna Identità nel Male

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'IDEALISMO di Gesù insegna che non è mai giusto di attribuire a noi stessi od ai nostri vicini alcunchè di male, di vedere il male quale cosa reale, o di rendere male per male. Questo egli presuppose quando comandò: "Amate i vostri nemici"; "Ama il tuo prossimo come te stesso". Il Salmista disse: "Io non conoscerò il malvagio", o come la Versione Americana Riveduta presenta questo testo: "Io non conoscerò cosa malvagia".

La Scienza Cristiana chiarisce questa regola per la condotta umana, che di tanto supera la semplice etica da condurre alla sublime altezza della vita spirituale. Risolve tutta la questione in questo: Che cosa è il realismo? Se, come si ammette nel Cristianesimo, Iddio è Spirito, come Gesù dichiarò, ed Amore, come egli dimostrò, allora deve sorgere la domanda: Può esservi nel reame della realtà, dell'esistenza attuale, cosa alcuna oltre il divino Principio, Amore, e la sua svariata espressione? La Scienza Cristiana si pone la domanda onestamente e risponde: Non vi è nulla che sia reale eccetto Dio e la Sua creazione spirituale. "Ascolta, Israele: Il Signore Iddio nostro è l'unico Signore".

In base a questa vera premessa si comprende che non conoscere quale reale una persona malvagia od una cosa cattiva significa che il male non deve essere riconosciuto quale possessore di identità o di intelligenza, nè quale cosa attiva o potenziale. Mrs. Eddy ha detto in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 538): "La Verità deve scacciare, e lo fa, l'errore fuori dall'essere".

Il primo documento del potere creativo universale testimonia che Dio creò l'uomo alla Sua immagine e simiglianza. Questo è il primo documento nell'Antico Testamento. Nel Nuovo Testamento sta scritto: "Nel principio la Parola era, e la Parola era appo Dio, e la Parola era Dio. . . . Ogni cosa è stata fatta per essa, e senz'essa niuna cosa fatta è stata fatta". Davanti a tanta evidenza apparente in favore del contrario, tuttavia, questa dichiarazione assoluta della Verità deve essere dimostrata, come Gesù la dimostrò. La Scienza Cristiana è la Scienza per mezzo della quale i fatti dell'essere spirituale sono dimostrati. Il processo è esposto chiaramente e concisamente a pagina 251 di Science and Health, ove la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana spiega che "la Mente divina rende perfetto, agisce sulla considdetta mente umana per mezzo della verità, conduce la mente umana all'abbandono di ogni errore, per trovare che la divina Mente è l'unica Mente, e che sana peccato, infermità, morte".

Chiunque abbia fatto l'esperienza della guarigione spirituale da qualsiasi male apparente che lo incatenava, ha sentito entro il suo pensiero turbato la benedetta attività della Verità, ed ha visto convinzioni errate cedere il posto alla certezza che la divina Mente rende veramente perfetto, e che tutto ciò che è imperfetto, discordante ed affligente non è altro che un'evidenza apparente del senso materiale.

Chi non ha visto il delicato splendore che si sparge sulla terra quando le nubi burrascose si rompono e si allontanano? Quanto chiaro, distinto, quanto brillante e fresco, diviene ogni ramoscello, e ramo, e fiore! L'erba assume uno splendore che sembra simile al canto, e la natura sembra brillare di pace a contentezza. Così è quando le nubi del senso si alzano e gettiamo uno sguardo sulle realtà spirituali dell'essere. Diveniamo consci, allora, delle identità di Dio, tutte le quali distintamente eternamente esprimono il loro Fattore, bene infinito.

Quanto spesso si sente oggi il grido: "Abbandoniamo ciò che non è essenziale e cerchiamo soltanto ciò che è essenziale. In altre parole, veniamo ai fatti!" La Scienza Cristiana aiuta immensamente in questo grande compito. Essa interpreta l'essenziale quale lo spirituale, ed il materiale quale non-essenziale, irreale, l'apparenza che deve essere spazzata via per mezzo dell'operazione della Verità nel pensiero umano. Questo processo priva l'errore di entità od oggettivazione e rivela la vera identità nell'immagine della Mente divina.

Per il senso umano il miserabile Gadareno che Gesù incontrò durante il suo ministerio di guarigione era molto reale ed apparentemente in uno stato di depravazione mentale e morale senza speranza. Ma la comprensione della vera identità e dell'irreale, negativa, natura del male—per quanto le sue pretese sembrassero esser legione—da parte del Maestro era così chiara che l'infermo fu sanato istantaneamente. Egli fu destato per mezzo del Cristo redentore dalla delusione del senso al riconoscimento della presenza dell'uomo nell'immagine di Dio.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che il comandamento del Maestro: "Voi adunque siate perfetti, come è perfetto il Padre vostro, che è ne' cieli", deve essere obbedito; egli lo predicò quale uno degli elementi essenziali della fede e della sua espressione religiosa; egli dimostrò che era pratico. Perciò la Scienza Cristiana considera imperativo che il primo passo sia preso qui ed ora nella negazione delle pretese non-essenziali od irreali della materia. Le sue opere curative, ora riconosciute per tutto il mondo, sono basate sul divino Principio, Dio, quale l'essenza del vero essere. Il Male, quale il non-essenziale, l'irreale, deve essere messo via, affinchè possiamo scontrarci "tutti nell'unità della fede, e della conoscenza del Figliuol di Dio, in uomo compiuto, alla misura dell'età matura del corpo di Cristo".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua Italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

To A Distant Friend

The memory of you
Breaks monotony
Into a thousand fragments
Of laughing sunlight.

LE BARON COOKE.

No Identity in Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE idealism of Jesus teaches that it is never just to attribute to ourselves or to our neighbor aught that is evil, to see evil as real, or to return evil for evil. This he implies when he commanded, "Love your enemies;" "Love thy neighbour as thyself." The Psalmist said, "I will not know a wicked person," or, as the American Revised Version gives this text, "I will know no evil thing."

Christian Science explains this rule for human conduct, which so far transcends the merely ethical as to lead to the sublime height of spiritual living. It resolves the whole question into this: What is realism? If, as is acknowledged in Christianity, God is Spirit, as Jesus declared, and Love, as he demonstrated, then the question must arise, Can there be in the realm of reality, of actual existence, anything besides the divine Principle, Love, and its manifold expression? Christian Science faces the question squarely and answers, There is nothing real but God and His spiritual creation. "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord."

From this true basis it is understood that not to know as real a wicked person or an evil thing means that evil is not to be acknowledged as having identity or intelligence, nor as being active or potential. Mrs. Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 538), "Truth should, and does, drive error out of all selfhood."

The first record of the all-creative power witnesses that God created man in His image and likeness. This is the first record in the Old Testament. In the New Testament it is written: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." In the face of so much seeming evidence to the contrary, however, this absolute statement of Truth must be proved, as Jesus proved it. Christian Science is the Science by which the facts of spiritual being are demonstrated. The process is clearly and concisely stated on page 251 of Science and Health, where the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science explains that "the divine Mind makes perfect, acts upon the so-called human mind through truth, leads the human mind to relinquish all error, to find the divine Mind to be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death."

Anyone who has experienced spiritual healing from whatever seeming evil had bound him has felt within his troubled thought the blessed operation of Truth, and has seen erroneous convictions give way to the realization that divine Mind does indeed make perfect, and that all the imperfect, discordant, and afflictive is only a seeming evidence of material sense.

Who has not seen the soft radiance that spreads over the earth when storm clouds rift and roll back? How clear, distinct, how gleaming and fresh, every twig and branch and flower becomes! The grass takes on a brightness that seems akin to singing, and nature seems to shine with peace and content. So it is when the clouds of sense lift and we glimpse the spiritual realities of being. We grow aware, then, of God's identities, all of which distinctly and eternally express their Maker, infinite good.

How frequently today one hears the cry: "Let us do away with nonessentials and look only for the essentials. In other words, let us get down to facts!" Christian Science is helping immeasurably in this great task. It interprets the essential to be the spiritual and the material to be nonessential, unreal, the seeming which must be dispelled by the operation of Truth in human thought. This process deprives error of entity or objectification and reveals true identity in the likeness of divine Mind.

To human sense the wretched Gadarene whom Jesus encountered during his healing ministry was very real and seemingly in a hopeless state of mental and moral depravity. But so clear was the Master's understanding of true identity and of the unreal, negative nature of evil—even though its claims appeared to be legion—that the sufferer was instantly healed. He was wakened through the redeeming Christ from the delusion of sense to the recognition of the presence of man in God's likeness.

Christian Science teaches that the Master's injunction, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," must be obeyed; he preached it as an essential of faith, and its religious expression; he proved it to be practical. Therefore, Christian Science holds it as imperative that the first step be taken here and now in the denial of the nonessential or unreal claims of matter. Its curative works, now recognized throughout the world, are based upon the divine Principle, God, as the essence of real being. Evil, as the nonessential, the unreal, must be put off, in order that we may "all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Cherry-Tree

O cherry-tree above the wall,
With sprays so light, with flowers so white
And is it only yesterday
I stood and marked thee by the way,
And wished that of those branches tall
But one would bend to me?

O cherry-tree, the rain came down
With hurrying showers, and dashed thy flowers;
Now on the path by thousands shed
They lie for every foot to tread.
O woe betide thy flowery crown,
Thou winsome cherry-tree!

—From "The Plays and Poems of ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH."

African Hippopotami

Our path took us downstream through glorious scenery, for springtide had reached the Okawango. Bushes and trees have donned fresh foliage and burst into blossom. The broad valley exhaled a wonderful fragrance. Verdure in every shade wherever the eye ranged and in between glimpses of the still, silvery waters of the river. Big herds of antelopes and zebras were grazing on the vast grass steppes. I often passed within a hundred yards of them without putting them to flight. The calls of birds of every sort filled the air. Flights of duck, geese, and storks rejoiced in the flooded lowlands and the polyphonic symphony of innumerable frogs rose from the pools. The river itself became an animated scene. The fishing folk who had been out of work all through the winter sped in their slim dugouts to the backwaters, threw out their nets, and set their ceipots, while the women and children tilled the fields. And wherever the vegetable kingdom throve most bountifully, the whole of the animal world seemed to have foregathered. A stroll along the river bank was a veritable holiday.

The Popa Falls on the Okawango were a very picturesque scene. The river, tossing, scurrying and foaming, plunges down shelving terraces with a drop of about fifteen feet, forming myriads of little waterfalls and cascades. The Mambukuschus took me out on a hippopotamus hunt. Jumping very deftly from rock to rock, they towed two boats upstream against the rapids. I occupied one; Mahindi, a Mambukuschu of note, the other. For an hour and a half before sunset we paddled through a maze of islands, looking for hippos. . . .

We started on our homeward journey by moonlight. The slender craft shot downstream like spectres against cover of the black screen of rushes. We heard the dull roar of the cataracts from afar. Closer at hand we heard several hippopotami spouting and soon afterwards in the bright moonlight we saw five or six of the ungainly brutes gamboling about at the head of the falls. The Okawango was broad and deep at this spot, and every moment a huge, black head would appear, give a snort and disappear into the depths again.—WILHELM MATTHIESSEN, in "Fugitive in the Jungle." Translated from the German by OAKLEY WILLIAMS.

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RAIL ISSUES WEAK SPOT IN QUIET MARKET

Trading Around Lowest Levels of Several Years —Rest of List Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—August inertia gripped the securities markets today.

Trading in stocks was around the lowest levels in several years and save for a further sag in the rails, few issues price changes largely were possible. In bonds, the German issues again maintained a good tone, and in commodities, the more bullish attitude toward wheat was again apparent.

Such stocks as United States Steel, American Can, American Telephone, General Motors, Radio and Consolidated Gas closed virtually unchanged from Friday's final prices.

Rails Are Weak

In the rails, however, Atchison lost 4 points and New York Central declined 2, giving below 70 for the first time in 10 years. Union Pacific lost as much, and declines of a point or so appeared in Southern Pacific, New Haven, Great Northern preferred, Frisco and Wabash. Although utilities were generally steady, Electric Power & Light lost a point.

Again, there were no new developments in the railroad situation, but statistics continue to reflect the unsatisfactory conditions with which they are struggling. Railway Age reported that new freight cars ordered by the roads for July were only 443, compared to 972 in June, and 1306 in July of last year. During the first seven months of the year, only 6419 new freight cars were ordered, as against 31,749 in the like period of 1930.

In foreign exchanges, sterling still failed to show recuperative power at $4.85 ⅛. The cable rate was off ⅛ from yesterday, and below the gold point. Other European currencies were generally steady to firm.

Bonds Dull

Dull trading was the principal feature of the bond market today. Prices were irregular. No sales of any sort were reported for a large number of issues and the total turnover in many others consisted of single minimum transactions.

The recently hard-pressed rail issues were steadier. Weakness in Sinclair Consolidated Oil 6½s, which lost almost 3 points on a small turnover, was a feature of the industrials and contrasted with a gain of about 1 point in Shell Union Oil 5s. Changes in this group as a whole were narrow.

Public utility loans were somewhat more active than the industrials, but a definite trend was lacking in them also.

Foreign obligations scored many of the widest changes, but trading in most of them was as limited as in the domestic issues.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: Because of the clouded foreign situation and the fact that the market gives signs of an eventual turn, we would limit commitments to investments in lines of business engaged in the manufacture or distribution of consumption goods which can be expected to enjoy a steady replacement demand and in companies whose products are so essential to the American public that they have small concern with international developments.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The length of the depression works against assuming a too pessimistic view at the present time. Although there are issues which have not discounted price-adjustments, this situation is largely offset by the many groups which appear well-liquidated and accumulation of favorably situated securities is warranted at this time.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: A gradual downward revision of prices in accordance with current dividend and earning prospects continues to take place. We believe that domestic business improvement will lead a substantial stock market upturn in the very near future.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Stocks appear to be absolutely in the hands of the professional element; movements are narrow and will continue so, in our opinion, pending a definite change in the business outlook. Stocks appear to be pretty thoroughly sold out at the moment, and we believe that there is little risk in accumulating selected shares on weak days.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
323	Am T&T	168¼	166¼	166¾	167⅛
20	Amoskeag	9	9	9	9
10	Bos El	91	91	91	91¼
5	Bos El pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
48	Bos El 1pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
38	Bos El 2pf	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	103¾
50	Bos & Alb	182½	182½	182½	..
40	Cr C & Int	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
200	E Butte	20	20	20	..
40	E G&F pf	92½	91⅝	92½	92½
15	Edison Elec	253	252	253	252
55	First Nat S	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58½
100	Jenk Tel	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
200	Mass Util	4½	4	4½	4½
10	Nat Ser	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25	Pocahontas	11	11	11	..
110	Quincy Min	4½	4½	4½	..
20	Stone Web	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
35	Uni Found	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Uni Shoe	51⅞	51½	51⅞	51½
15	Uni Gas	6	6	6	..
18	War Bros	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	18¾

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

S. H. KRESS & CO.

	1931	1930
July	$5,103,939	$5,060,990
7 months	34,947,387	38,375,674

H. C. BOHACK CO.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
July	$3,395,379	$3,030,949	12
6 months	17,529,387	15,612,880	12.3

LERNER STORES CORP.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
July	$1,897,645	$2,060,062	†7.4
Seven months	14,666,616	13,347,325	8.4

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
5 wks Aug. 1	$2,549,824	$2,698,438	5.5
7 mos Aug. 1	19,277,410	20,901,162	7.7

MELVILLE SHOE

	1931	1930	Dec.%
July	$2,063,338	$2,367,333	12.8
7 months	15,944,637	16,796,583	5.1

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
July	$405,857	$479,724	15.3
3 months	1,305,681	1,541,215	15.2

SCHIFF CO.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
July	$937,605	$883,127	6.1
Seven months	5,826,036	5,578,383	4.4

†Decrease.

AMERADA CORP. LOSS

Amerada Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $536,450 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, abandoned leases, building expenses, etc., contrasted with net of $58,225 or six cents a share on 992,075 shares the preceding quarter and net of $477,645 or 52 cents a share the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net loss was $478,625, contrasted with net of $401,060 or 43 cents a share on 992,175 shares in the first half of 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
14⅛	3⅛	Abitibi Pow & P	300	4	3⅞	4	4
5	1¼	Abitibi pf	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
53	14	Adams Express	400	27⅛	26¼	27	27
13⅝	11⅛	Adams Millis	400	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
23⅝	12⅛	Alaska-Juneau	100	13	13	13	13
113⅝	5	Albany PW Pap	300	5	5	5	5
45⅝	22⅛	Allegheny Corp	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
13⅜	4⅛	Allied Chem	1200	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝	106⅛
183⅜	102⅜	Allis Chalmers	100	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
18⅜	18⅛	Alpha Port Cem	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
52	15⅛	Amerada	100	51	51	51	51
38⅝	14	Am Bank Note	7600	17⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
68⅜	34⅜	Am Can	1200	67	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
38⅝	14	Am Car & Fdy	200	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
51⅝	23½	Am Chicle	1200	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	43⅛
48⅛	20⅛	Am & For Pow	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
31⅛	11⅛	Am Ice	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
31⅝	9	Am International	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
29	11⅛	Am Mach & Met	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
7	3	Am Metal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
23⅝	10⅜	Am Power & Lt	1200	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
37⅝	20⅝	Am Rolling Mill	100	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
37⅝	15⅛	Am Ship & Com	100	30⅝	30	30⅛	30
1⅝	⅝	Am Smelt & Ref	300	..	..	..	..
84⅛	24⅜	Am Solvents & C	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅜	3	Am Solvents pf	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
11½	2¼	Am Steel Fdries	200	4	4	4	4
31¼	11½	Am Stores	300	25	25	25	..
48⅛	27	Am Sugar Ref	100	100	100	100	107½
99	43	Am Sug Ref pf	4600	108	106	106⅝	107½
108⅛	80	Am Tel & Tel	100	169¾	166¼	166⅝	167⅛
201⅜	156⅛	Am Wat pf 6	800	35½	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝
107	80⅜	Am Woolen pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	30⅛	Am Writ Pap pf	100	2	2	2	2
4	1½	Anaconda Cop	1200	24¼	23⅞	24	..
43⅝	18⅜	Anchor Cap pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..
94⅛	83⅞	Art Metal Const	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	9
20½	13¼	Asso Apparel Ind	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..
38⅛	5¾	Asso Dry Goods	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	21
29⅜	16¼	Atchison T & SF	2500	145	140	141½	145
203⅜	132⅜	Atchison pf	400	105½	105¼	105¼	105½
108¼	100½	Atl Refining	700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
23¾	11⅛	Auburn Auto	1500	134½	129¾	130	131¼
295½	101⅝	Auto Sales	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
2½	1	Aviation Corp Del	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
6⅛	3						

—B—

27⅞	9⅛	Baldwin Loco	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	..
87⅞	43½	Balt & Ohio pf	800	46½	45⅝	45⅝	46⅛
14⅛	5¾	Barnsdall A	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
81	53½	Beatrice Cream	1200	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
25½	14⅞	Bendix Aviation	300	37	37	37	37
45⅝	31¼	Best & Co	3900	38	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝
70⅜	34½	Bethlehem Steel	400	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜
40½	20⅝	Bohn Alum & Br	300	58½	58¼	58½	59
76½	47	Borden	300	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19
14⅜	5⅜	Borg Warner	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
36¾	14½	Briggs Mfg	300	106¼	104½	104½	106½
22¾	8¼	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
129⅜	99	Bucyrus Erie	100	14	14	14	13½
30⅜	6½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
34⅞	12⅝	Budd Wheel	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
13	7⅛	Byers					
69¾	23⅝						

—C—

63	20½	Calif Packing	800	22½	22	22	22⅝
13⅜	⅛	Callahan Z & C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16⅜	10¼	Campbell Wy&C	300	12¾	12½	12⅝	13
11⅜	5	Calumet & Hecla	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
45⅜	22⅛	Canadian Pacific	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
13⅝	9⅝	Caro C&O st	7500	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	54⅛
102	51¼	Case Thresh	400	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
131½	21⅛	Caterpillar Trac	300	6	6	6	..
52½	21⅛	Celotex Co	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
14⅜	5⅜	Cerro de Pasco	200	15	15	15	..
30⅛	14	Certain-Teed pf	100	8	8	8	8
29	11	Checker Cab Mfg	200	35¼	35½	35½	35½
23¼	7	Chesapeake Corp	800	35¼	34½	35⅛	35⅛
54½	27½	Ches & Ohio	100	55⅞	54	54	54⅜
46½	7	Chi & Gt West	500	24½	24	24	24⅜
7⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8	8	8	8
27½	15¾	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
17⅝	4¾	Chi & N'western	600	35½	33¼	33¾	35⅛
45½	25	Chi Rock Isl & P	3500	33¼	32¼	33⅜	33⅜
65½	22½	Chrysler	00	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞
25¾	12½	City Ice & Fuel	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
37⅝	3.60	City Stores	2500	29¼	29	29¼	29
4⅜	2	Columbia Gas	100	105	105	105	104½
45⅝	20⅜	Columbia G pf A	100	77⅝	74⅝	77⅝	77⅝
109½	98	Col Graph cl	400	70	69¾	70	69⅞
11⅛	55	Columbian Carb	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
34	20	Comm Inv Tr	400	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
21½	10¾	Comm Solvents	1200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
12	6⅞	Comwlth & So	100	97	97	97	96⅞
100⅜	90	Comwlth & S 8pf	100	30	30	30	..
60	30	Conde Nast Pub	600	13	12⅝	12⅞	13
13⅛	6⅞	Congoleum Nairn	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15	3¾	Consol Film Ind	900	90⅜	90⅛	90⅝	90¾
109⅝	82⅛	Consol Gas	200	106½	106½	106½	106¼
107	101½	Consol Gas pf	200	13½	12½	13½	..
15⅞	11½	Consol Laundries	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅜	¼	Consol Textile	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8½	3	Container A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
33⅜	11¼	Cont Baking B	100	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅝
62¾	40⅜	Cont Can	1100	46¾	46½	46½	47
4½	2¼	Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
12	3½	Cont Oil	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
86⅜	55⅜	Cont Shares	700	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅝
63	30⅜	Corn Products	200	63¾	63	63	63
35	16	Crucible Steel	200	39	38	39	38⅛
1⅛	⅛	Cuban Am S pf	200	30⅛	30	30	..
48⅞	35¾	Cuban Dom S	100	40	40	40	40
100	68	Cudahy Packing	200	68	68	68	68½
118⅝	112	Curtis Publishing	100	112	112	112	113½
57⅛	21⅛	Curtis Pub pf	400	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	3
8½	3	Curtis-Wright	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
		Curtis-Wright A					

—D—

23	9⅝	Davison Chem	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
22	19¾	Deere & Co pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
157½	107½	Del & Hudson	100	112	112	112	113⅜
13⅛	8¼	Dome Mines	100	11½	11½	11½	..
71¼	47¼	Douglas Air	100	17½	17½	17½	..
107	71¼	Du Pont de Nem	1800	85⅝	84½	84⅝	84¼

—E—

185¾	118	Eastman Kodak	1500	135½	135	135½	135¼
74⅜	34⅛	Elec Auto-Lite	400	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
4½	2	Elec Boat	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
60¾	30⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	38¼	37½	37⅝	38
108⅛	92⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	99⅝
66	49⅛	Elec Stor Battery	200	54¼	54⅛	54½	54½
39⅞	13½	Erie RR	100	18½	18⅛	18½	18½
8⅝	4	Evans Auto Load	100	4	4	4	..

—F—

109⅞	73¼	Fairbanks M pf	10	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73
30	11¼	Fed Water Serv	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
56¼	36¼	Fidelity Whe F In	100	43	43	43	44½
22	16	Filene's Sons Co	100	18	18	18	18
59¾	41	Filene's pf	100	61	61	61	..
		First Nat Stores	1200	59¾	59	59	59¾
		Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
107½	96⅛	Florsheim S pf	200	21	20¼	21	21¼
64	21	Foster-Wheeler	5800	13	12¼	13	13
38⅜	11⅜	Fox Film A	1800	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
43¼	22	Freeport Texas					

—G—

73⅛	52⅞	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	58	58	58	58½
97⅛	5	Gen Bronze	4600	39½	39	39	39⅝
54¾	36	Gen Electric	3600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
12⅛	4⅜	Gen Elec Sp	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
56	43	Gen Foods	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
8½	4½	Gen G & E A	400	45	44¾	45	45
76¾	44¾	Gen G & E cv pf	100	78	78	78	77
90	69	Gen Gas & E 7%	2500	37¾	37	37	37
48	31⅛	Gen Motors	200	103	103	103	103
105⅜	95	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10¼	4	Gen Out Ad	100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	11
28	10⅝	Gen Out Ad A	100	20½	20½	20½	..
31	15	Gen Print Ink	1600	46⅛	43	44	46¾
38	15	Gen Ry Signal	300	3¼	3	3	3
84⅞	46½	Gen Realty	300	33	32	33	33
9½	2¾	Gen Refractories	9800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
57⅜	29	Gen Thea Equip	200	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20½
15½	3⅜	Gillette Saf Raz	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
38⅝	18⅜	Gliddden	10	77	77	77	..
16⅛	7¾	Glidden ppf	400	12½	12½	12½	..
80	48	Goodrich	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
20⅞	8¼	Goodyear	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅜
52⅝	30⅝	Grand Union	100	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	..
18⅞	10⅝	Granite City Stl	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	39
29¾	18⅞	Great Nor pf	100	18¼	18	18	18¼
69¾	41½	Great Nor Ore	400	18⅛	17⅝	18	18
23½	17½	Great W Sug pf	50	89	89	89	..
96½	80½	Grigsby-Grunow	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2⅜	Guantanamo Sug	100				
1⅛	⅜						

—H—

30½	26¾	Hackensack Wtr	100	27½	27½	27½	..
30	26½	Mack W pf A	300	25	25	25	..
44¼	24½	Harbison Walker	2300	6½	5⅞	6	5¾
9¾	4¼	Houdaille Her B	1400	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
26	11	Hudson Motor	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
13⅛	6¾	Hupp Motors					

—I—

89	41⅜	Ill Central	400	40	39¼	39¼	39¼
86	21⅞	Indus Rayon	400	30½	29¾	30½	..
182	74	Ingersoll-Rand	600	90	90	90	..
12¾	9¼	Insuranshare Del	200	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9¼
9⅜	5¾	Insuranshare Md	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
⅞	⅜	Insuranshare rt	3700	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
34	19½	Interboro Rap T	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
16	5	Interlake Iron	400	18	17¾	18	..
51⅛	18½	Int Agr ppf	300	8	8	8	8
12⅜	6¾	Int Carriers	1000	30½	30½	30½	30¼
62½	27⅝	Int Cement	400	1⅜	1¾	1⅞	..
4	1¼	Int Combustion	300	8	8	8	8
12⅝	6¾	Int Carriers pf	100	112	112	112	..
60½	37⅞	Int Harvester	600	39¾	38⅝	39¾	39½
31	16⅝	Int Hydroeleo	400	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	22½
73¼	48¾	Int Match pf	900	50½	50	50	50

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
20½	9½	Int Nickel	700	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	3½	Int Pap&Pow C	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
51	24⅛	Int Salt	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
57⅞	27⅛	Int Shoe	4300	37⅞	37⅜	37	37
48	18	Int Tel & Tel	100	38	38	38	..
		Island Crk Coal					

—J—

99⅝	46⅞	Johns Manville	90	47¾	46⅛	46⅛	47
153⅝	116⅛	Jones & Laugh pf	10	117¾	117⅜	117¾	..

—K—

10½	7	Kelly-Springfield	100	3½	3½	3½	3
75	36	Kelvinator Corp	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
58⅛	31⅝	Kennecott Cop	400	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
		Kresge	200	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
		Kreuger & Toll	700	18	17¾	17½	18⅛

—L—

		Lehigh Val Coal	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
		Lehman Corp	400	52	52	52	52⅜
		Libbey-Owens-F	200	14⅜	14	14	14
		Liquid Carbonic	800	39⅝	38	39	41
		Loew's Inc	1900	45	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝
		Ludium Steel	300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11

—M—

28⅛	10⅞	McIntyrePorcu	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¾
103⅛	91½	McKeesport Tin	200	72½	72⅛	72⅛	72
108¼	31	Mack Trucks	200	79⅛	79¼	79¼	79⅛
		Macy (RH) & Co	300	19⅜	19½	22¼	22¼
34¼	18¼	Marine Mid	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
39⅛	21⅛	Mathieson Alkali	100	33	33	33	..
37⅞	21⅛	May Dept Stores	300	14¼	14	14	13⅞
32	27	Mex Seaboard	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
20⅜	10⅜	Mid-Cont Pet	300	16	16	16	..
31⅛	13⅝	Midland Steel	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
94	66	Midland Steel pf	800	12½	12	12	12⅛
38⅜	9⅛	Mo Kan & Tex	400	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
42⅜	14	Mo Pacific	400	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
18⅜	6¼	Mohawk Carpet	1800	30¼	30⅛	30½	30
54⅞	38	Montgom Ward	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	..
109½	78¼	Motor Wheel	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
37⅞	8⅜	Mullins Body	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¼
36⅞	8⅜	Murray Body					
18¾	6⅛						

—N—

10	3¼	Nat Bellas Hess	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
55½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	300	56¾	56⅝	56⅝	57
38¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	400	33½	33⅛	33½	33⅝
19⅝	2	Nat Distillers	400	25¼	25	25	25
20½	1	Nat Pow & Lt	100	24	24	24	24¼
44¼		Nat Radiator	200	½	½	½	..
1½		Nat Supply	200	20	20	20	20½
70¼	20¼	Nat Surety	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
81	4	Nevada Cons Cop	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
76⅛	1	Newport Co	100	18	18	18	..
11⅝	6¼	NY Central	3100	71⅛	69¾	69⅞	69⅞
20⅞	10½	NY NH & H	1100	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25⅛
133¼	69⅝	NY NH & H pf	200	108	108	108	108
94⅛	63	NY Ont & W	700	30⅜	30⅛	30½	30½
114⅝	104⅛	NY Steam 7%	200	118	118	118	118
13⅝	5⅝	Noranda M	1100	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
118	111	Norfolk & W pf	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
29⅛	15⅝	North American	1800	66⅛	65¼	65⅝	65¾
93	88⅛	No Am Aviation	100	6	6	6	..
99¼	56⅜	No Am Edison pf	100	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	106⅜
11	4⅜	Northern Pacific	300	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	33⅝
106⅞	102		6				
60⅞	30⅛						

—O—

		Ohio Oil	300	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
		Orpheum Circ pf	10	45	45	45	48
		Otis Elevator	1100	39	38¼	38¼	38½

—P—

54⅞	38	Pacific Gas&El	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝
111⅞	5¼	Packard Motor	800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50¼	19⅝	Paramount Pub	200	23½	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
31⅛	9	Patino Exchange	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
46⅛	28½	Pennick & Ford	100	38	38	38	38
39	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf	100	10	10	10	..
99	38⅜	Penney (JC)	700	38⅜	37½	38	37⅝
99⅜	28⅜	Pennsylvania RR	3900	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
64	42⅜	Peoples GasL&C	200

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Sentiment Moderately Cheerful—Financial Skies Clearing

Further evidence that the foundation of a sustained improvement in business is being laid has been a constructive influence on sentiment this week. Not that any definite upturn in business volume has developed, but a rift here and there in the financial storm clouds has encouraged the belief that at least a partial clearing up of the world's economic difficulties is not far away.

Of course, there is no illusion that only smooth sailing lies ahead. Current reports on business are by no means uniformly inspiring. Great Britain's difficulties in the foreign exchange market early this week have left a feeling of uncertainty in their wake in that country. In the United States there is less reluctance than there was a year ago to discuss the outlook for employment during the coming winter and plans for relief of those who may be unable to find work are formulating earlier.

Commodity prices have shown further weakness at a time when stabilization of price levels would be most encouraging. Operations in the steel industry continue at a low level.

Signs of Improvement

These are some of the less encouraging features of the situation. There are also numerous signs of improvement and it is upon these indications of recovery that business leaders feel it is more logical to dwell. For the most part, the adverse factors are left-overs of a rather long and thorough deflation process, whereas most of the constructive features of the current situation seem to point to what is ahead.

In Germany the reopening of banks was accompanied by a manifestation of public confidence, and this has exerted a reassuring influence in those countries whose affairs are closely linked with German developments.

In the United States an increasing number of companies are able to report either gains in earnings over a year ago, or are showing profits in place of losses. Retail trade is holding up well and wholesale business has improved in the last week. Expectations of a strong seasonal upswing in practically all lines of business in the fall are becoming widespread.

Reports from England say the atmosphere in business circles there is remarkably calm. The latest returns from the railroads have not been encouraging, however, and trade conditions remain far from satisfactory.

French Strike Ended

In France attention has centered on that country's participation in the $250,000,000 credit for Great Britain and on the termination of the textile strike which involved about 400 French mills and nearly 100,000 workers.

A dispatch from Germany today stated that the restrictions on foreign exchange in that country were abolished last night. These restrictions had loomed as an impediment to imports of American goods by German buyers.

The New York stock market was irregular this week. Trading was extremely quiet. In Friday's session the tone improved materially. Brokers' loans declined $44,000,000 to a new low.

At London and Paris also the trend of security prices was irregular. Trading in both markets was only moderate. A better feeling was reflected late in the week.

CONTINENTAL BAKING DEBT RETIREMENT PROGRAM CONTINUED

Decision of the Continental Baking Corporation directors to call on Sept. 1 next $1,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the Shults Bread Company, a subsidiary (renamed Continental Baking Company, Inc.), affirms the comfortable cash position of this big distributor. On July 1 the corporation had approximately $4,300,000 cash, after payment of the $2 quarterly preferred dividend.

While this bond call does not necessarily have any bearing on preferred dividend prospects, it is known that the management is sanguine as to the company's ability for a time at least to maintain the $8 rate, despite the contrary-minded attitude of the stock market as revealed in a 14 per cent yield.

That Continental Baking's earnings trend was favorable in the first half year is shown by the fact that whereas net was off more than 30 per cent in the opening 15 weeks, as compared with 1930, the decline in the following 10 weeks was only 11.3 per cent.

Retirement of an additional $1,000,000 of bonds will leave outstanding a very small amount of obligations prior to the preferred stock. There will be less than $2,000,000 subsidiaries' funded debt and about $381,850 minority stockholders' interest in subsidiary companies. The parent has no obligations senior to the 507,861 preferred shares.

From the high point of $8,421,532 in May, 1925, subsidiaries' funded debt by Sept. 1 is expected to have been reduced approximately $6,500,000, equal to more than $12.50 a share on the preferred stock. The consequent reduction in interest charges has been nearly $400,000 annually.

RUBBER PRICE AT RECORD LOW

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Another record low was established on crude rubber when the August delivery on the old Rubber Exchange of New York "A" contract changed hands at 5.30 cents Thursday, 40 points below the record set earlier this year.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80½	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	87½	87½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	87¼	86½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	86½	86½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	35	35
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73¾	73½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	86	85
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73	72
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	16½	16
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	109½	109½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	106½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103¼	103
Amer 7½s T deb 5s '60	109	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109½	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102¾	102
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '43	97	97
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '34	99¼	99¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71½	71½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113½	113½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	46	46
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90¾	90½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99¾	99¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	86	86
Bal & Ohio rfg 5s '95	90¼	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	98	98
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	103¾	103¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	97¾	97¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '40	98	98
Boston & Maine 5s '67	97½	97½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¾	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101¾	101½
Bush Term con 5s '55	87½	87
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	84	84
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105¾	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105½	105½
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¾	82½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	100¾	100¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	98¼	98¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98½	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	110½	110½
Certainteed 5½s '48	56½	55
Ches Corp 5s '47	95½	95
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	100¾	100¾
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	97½	97½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98⅞	98⅞
Chicago &East Ill 5s '51	90	90
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65½	65
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	83	83
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	92¼	92⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	50	50
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	61	60¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	87	87
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	88½	88
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	72¼	72⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	68	68
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¾	105½
Childs Co 5s '43	65	64
Chile Copper 5s '47	85½	85½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	97¼	97¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	92¼	92¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97
Colo Industrial 5s '34	76	76
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98½
Con Gas 4½s '51	103⅝	103¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	95	95
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	43¾	43½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	43½	43½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Cuban Dom 7½s 44 ww	7¾	7½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del Pow&Lt 4½s 'Tiwi	100⅝	100⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	83¾
Den & Rio & con 4s '36	89½	89½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¼	93½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	69	68½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99½	99¼
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	85	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	19¾	19¾
Gannet 6s '43	74	74
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104½	104½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¾	103¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94⅝	94⅝
Gep Theater Equip 6s '40	20¼	19¼
Goodrich 6s '45	62¼	62⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	91½	90
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	91	90
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106⅞	106½
Gulf States Steel 5½s	51	51
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	88
Hudson & Man adj 1n 5s '57	75¼	75
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¾	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 A	106⅝	106½
Ill Central 4s '51	94¾	94¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	86½	86
Ill Central 6½s '36	106	105
Ill Central C&LaNO 4½s '63	74¾	73
Ill Central C&LaNO 5s '63	76	76
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	73½	73½
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	85¼	85¼
Interlake Iron 6s	86	86
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70½
Int & G Nor 6s C '52	70	70
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	80	80
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	47	47
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	65¾	65¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77½	77½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¼	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85¼	85¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	80	80
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77	77
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¾	99½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103¾	103¾
Laclede Gas 5½s' 53 C	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
L'Autaro 6s' 54	31	31
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	101¾	101¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	84½	84½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s' 33	101½	101½
Long Island deb 5s' 37	102¾	102¾
Long Island 1st 3½s' 51	85½	85½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103⅞	103⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94¾	94¾
McCrory Stores 5½s' 41	99¾	99¾
Meade 10' 45 ww	71¾	71
Mich Cen 4s '40	98½	98½
Midvale Steel col 5s' 36	103¾	103¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s' 61	104½	104½
Mo K & T pi 4s 2 '62	80	80
Mo K & T adp 5s A '67	76	75
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	93¾	93½
Mo Pacific gen 4s' 75	57⅜	57⅜
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	79¾	79¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	78½	78
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	78	78
Mo Pac 5s I '81	78¾	78
Mo Pacific 5½s' 49	71½	71½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	100¼	100¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	96	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107½	107½
New Eng Ry con 5s' 45	101½	101½
N Y Pow 4s '60	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s' 55 B	93	93
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	92	92
NYC&HR deb 4s' 34	100¼	99¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	60¾	60½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	73¼	73¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '52	77¼	76½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	71	71
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¾	115¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84½	84½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92	92
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114¾	114¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51½	51½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58½	57½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	108
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108½
Nlag Share 5½s '50	59¼	94½
Norf & W con 4s '96	99¾	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	39¼	39¼
North Am Co 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	102½	102½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93¾	93¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	107	107
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113½	113½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83½	83½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	98¾	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108	108
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	78	78
Paramount Fas Las 6s '47	86½	86
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93	93¾
Penn P&L 4½s	99½	99
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	84½	84½
Penn Railroad 6½s D '70	82¾	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	94⅝	94½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Penn Railroad 3½s B	83	83
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58	58
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86¼	86
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98	97¾
Pitts CC&StL 6s B '75	108¾	108½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82	82
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63¾	63¾
Pub Srv E&G 4s	86¾	86¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89	89
Pure Oil 5½s '48	83½	83½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100½	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80	79½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	75	75
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	98¼	98½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	78½	78½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	32½	32½
Rock I Ark&Lo rf 4½s '34	60	60
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	40½	40
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	45½	45¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	67	66
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12	12
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	75	75
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83
Shell Union 5s '47	67¼	66½
Shell Union 5s ot ww '40	88	87½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	95½	95½
Sinclair Ca O col 6½s '38	92	91
Sinclair Ca O col 7s '37	94¾	94½
Sinclair Ore O 6½ '38	103¾	103¼
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	101½	101½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '29 ww	91	91
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	89¼	88¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 5½s '77	97½	97½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106½	106½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106¾	106¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅝	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¼	94
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	87	87
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	34	34
Trust Trans Coal 6½s '43	47½	47½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102½	102¾
Union El-L & P rfg 5s '32	103	103
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105¾	104½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	94½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¾	100⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	68¾
Utah Li & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s 50 ww	68	67¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	34	34
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	100½	100½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	58	58
Walworth 6s '45	45	45
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43¾	43¾
Warren Bros 6s	85½	85¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	88¾	89½
West Shore 4s	81½	81½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	95
Western Union R E 4½s '50	103½	103½
Western Union 5s '60	104½	104
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	80	80
White Saw Mach 6s '40 xw	26	26
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94½	94
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	80	80
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97½	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 8	Last Aug 7
3½s '47	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.15
1st 4¼s '47	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3
1st 4¼s reg	103.28	103.28	103.28	..
4th 4¼s '38	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.24
4th 4¼s reg	104.22	104.22	104.22	..
US 3¾s '43 J	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25
US 3¾s '43 M	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.24
US 3½s '49	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.16
US 4s '54	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4
US 4¼s '52	112.10	112.10	112.10	..

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53½	53½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	35	35
Antioquia 7s A '45	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	98¾	98B
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	60¾	60¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	70	70
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	69¼	69¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	70	70
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	70	68¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	68¾	68½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	68½	68½
Australia 4½s '56	53¾	53¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	69¾	69½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	90	89¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¾	106¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '66	105½	105½
Bergen 5s '60	98½	97¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	51½	51½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	16	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20½	20
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	47	46½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	48¼	47
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100¾	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	53	53
Brisbane 5s '57	46½	46½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	48	47¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48½	48½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	103¾	103½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	107
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	33	33
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	38⅝	38½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	30¼	30¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	30⅛	30
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	33	31½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	31	31
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	44⅞	43
Chile (Rep) 8s '43	30	30
Chilean Loan 7s '60	31	30½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	55	55
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	55	55
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	47¼	47¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	52	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	53	53
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	91½	91½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	60	60
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '49	83½	83½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91½	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	89¾	89½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	52	49
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '52	107½	107½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95½	95
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	104¾	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84½	84½
Domenic (Rep) 5½s '42	88½	88½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90	89
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	73¾	73¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '50	77¾	77¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	86½	86½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102	10
Frankfort 6½s '53	52	51½
French (Rep) 7s '49	116½	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
German 7s '49	84½	83½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	64¼	64¼
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	48	47½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	48
Germ Con Ag 6s '50	65	60
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets	47½	47½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	62¾	60¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59½	59
Hansa 6s '39 ww	31	30
Hoesch Steel 6s '48	46	46
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91½	91
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97⅜	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106¼	106½
Karstadt 6s '43	20	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	84¾	84¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	76	74
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81½	81½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	104
New South Wales 5s '57	54¾	54¾
New South Wales 5s '58	54¾	54¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	55½	55½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	98	98
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	100¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Nuremberg 6s '52	54	54
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¼	99¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	87	86½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	22	22
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	16½	16½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	17	17
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	66½	66½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	64	63¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	71	70
Prussia 6½s '51	53	50¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	56	55
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	25	25
Rio G do sul (State) 6s '68	25	25
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¾	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	29¾	29¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	70	68¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	50½	50
Saxon State 6½s '46	99¼	43½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106½	106½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73	73
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Swiss Covernent 5½s '46	108	108
Taiwan 5½s	93½	93½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅜	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95¼	95¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	85	85
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	52	52
Tokyama El Pow 1st 7s '45	101½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107½	107½
Uni St W Bauxite 7s '51	100¼	100¼
Uni St W 5½s A '47	41	40
Uni St W 5½s A '51	46	45¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	43½	42
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	45	43
Vienna 6s '52	75	75
Warsaw 7s '58	43	43
Westphalia El 6s '53	40	38½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¾	99¾

EUROPEAN PULP CURTAILMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Annual statements of large German chemical pulp producers show the industry still suffering from overproduction and increasing difficulty in disposing of production. The 15 per cent curtailment by Suifit & Zellstoff Syndikat, founded in autumn of 1930, was agreed on at its last meeting in Oslo. It will be put into effect by the Swedish, German, Norwegian, Finnish and Czechoslovakian industries.

LEATHER CONSUMPTION UP

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Leather consumption in June was the largest for any month since January, 1930, says the New York Hide Exchange. June consumption of cattle hide leather was 1,573,700 hides, compared with 1,370,000 in June, 1930. June consumption exceeded production by 194,000 hides. Output in the first half-year was 8,018,000 hides, about 13 per cent below last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Money today was 3½ per cent; discount rate—short bills 4½ per cent; and three months 4⅛@4⅜ per cent.

SENTIMENT IN GRAIN MARKET MUCH BETTER

Sharp Price Recovery Follows Record Lows—Oriental Buying Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Wheat prices followed a plunge to new all-time low marks for futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, with the best recovery it has made in a long time. Sentiment changed quickly late in the week and there was a more encouraging note in the trade opinions than for a long time. The gist of the more bullish forecasts was that the market had been forced too low as result of long liquidation and the pressure of winter wheat, and that with a speculatively sold out condition, there was a basis for a material improvement.

Financial and business interests would welcome a change in the trend of prices for the basic commodities especially of wheat, as it is recognized no sustained improvement in business will precede a change for the better in agricultural commodity values.

Several leading commission houses, including one that has been probably the most aggressive on the selling side for the last two years or more, took a flattooted stand on the buying side, turning at about the low point so far reached. The big shorts are understood to have covered freely, taking advantage of the winter wheat movement.

The coming year world production of wheat may be below actual requirements, while with the single exception of the big stock owned by the farm board in this country, the statistical position is more normal than for some time. The American Northwest and Canada have an extremely small yield of spring wheat, and not only a small yield but of an average weight that further cuts the net outcome of the crop.

Argentina and Australia will probably be down in any case to small crops compared with last year, and Australia has practically sold her record surplus of last year, with Oriental buying now turning again to the north Pacific states of this country and western markets of Canada for wheat.

Export business is light and England continues to suffer from offerings of both southeastern European offerings and the increased pressure from Russia. Domestic milling business is fair.

December corn dropped to new levels along with the decline in wheat, but also showed a fair rally. Crop news has been less favorable from many sections, and estimates now are far short of the three billion crop that was expected the first of July. Moreover, there is now expected to be the smallest oats crop in many years.

Barley has also been hard hit. It would look as if corn would be in better position the coming season from a supply and demand standpoint even with a larger crop than was the case last year when the short crop was offset by a superabundance of other and cheaper grains.

Business Reviews Have Cheerful Tone

THE business reviews are moderately cheerful this week. Trade is reported as holding its own in the United States and an encouraging optimism in European business circles is noted by Bradstreet's.

Retailing continues in fairly good volume. Hot weather in some cities has helped maintain demand for seasonal goods. Inventories are reported at low levels and numerous small orders for immediate needs are being placed by merchants. Some improvement in wholesale business has been evident in the last week.

Lone Star Gas Corp. a Leading Unit in Natural Gas Industry

Serves Population of 1,500,000 in South and West—Sales Gain Steadily in Last Five Years—Numerous R

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES TEAM LEADING

American Wightman Cup Players Win First Three Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The United States Wightman Cup team made a clean sweep of the first day of play in the annual series with the team of British women at Forest Hills Stadium, yesterday, winning three singles matches in succession. But, with the possible exception of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., all of the players had hard struggles, and even the perennial champion had to display her best work before she defeated the newest star of the British Isles, Phyllis E. Mudford. This result gives the home team a decided edge for the series, as Mrs. Moody is likely to have an even easier task to dispose of Betty Nuthall than she had against Miss Mudford, and another victory today will clinch the match.

Divide First Two Games

Mrs. Moody and Miss Mudford started the day's play, and with both using their services with fine effect, in spite of a double fault by the former Helen Wills, they divided the first two games. In the third, Miss Mudford, driving deep into back court in a baseline duel, threatened twice to break through, with Mrs. Moody driving several shots too hard, over the backline. Finally Mrs. Moody exerted her service to its full effect, and ran out the game with an ace and a pair of service points, one an out and the other a placement on return. Then she hammered the backhand of the British player to force errors, and carried off the remaining games with the loss of only one point in each.

Mrs. Moody broke through the service of her opponent in the initial game, but lost her own in turn, complaining that the broadcasting booth noise bothered her.

Both were now hitting with great power, with the British player hitting just as hard as Mrs. Moody, and standing up against her with equal power on her forehand. Mrs. Moody broke through in the third game, and the balance of the match was a service duel, with the former Helen Wills relying on her service aces to a large extent. She made at least one in every game but the last, for a total of four in the set. But the British player held her own in the odd games, and in the final game held Mrs. Moody twice at match point before the latter was able to get the final point. But a final dash to the net and a volley placement accounted for the victory, 6—1, 6—4.

Leads Miss Jacobs, 5—1

The earlier part of the match between Betty Nuthall, the present United States champion, and Helen M. Jacobs, looked like an easy victory for Miss Nuthall. Starting as a back-court duel, the British girl took four games in a row, and after losing her own service, broke through on Miss Jacobs to lead at 5—1. Her play had kept Miss Jacobs wholly on the defensive, and only an occasional double fault by Miss Nuthall gave any encouragement to the American leaders. But at this point, Miss Jacobs suddenly shifted her game to her chops, with immediate success. Miss Nuthall was obviously bothered by this style of play, and her inability to get the right position to handle them without errors shifted the balance at once.

Miss Nuthall got to set point in the ninth game, but a return of her next service for a perfect placement prevented success, and her continued double faulting lost her the game. Miss Nuthall also led at 6—5, but vigorous net play, intermingled with chops, gave the next three games and the set to the American, 8—6.

More chops, and an occasional double fault by Miss Nuthall, enabled Miss Jacobs to run up a lead of 3—0 at the start of the second set, but the sharpshooting play of Miss Nuthall, which kept Helen the second on the run most of the time, brought the English girl to 2—3, and later to 4—5. But inability to handle the chops of the Californian in the tenth game brought Miss Nuthall within a point of defeat at 40—15. Then an event ensued which halted the final development. As a shot landed close to the backline of Miss Jacobs' court, an overenthusiastic spectator called "out," and Miss Nuthall thought the point lost and rushed to the net to congratulate her rival. But under a rule the point had to be replayed, and Miss Jacobs deliberately made errors on the next two shots. But she got the game and match a few rallies later, by her chopping tactics, 8—6, 6—4.

Third Singles a Battle

The real battle came in the third singles match of the day, between Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Dorothy E. Round, the latest development in British play. It was a seesaw battle, with both showing fine tennis at intervals and then dropping into play that was not so good, as the balance swung one way or another.

For one hour and three-quarters they battled, with each in turn within a point or two of victory on repeated occasions, until finally the player of greater experience came through victor at 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

Mrs. Harper broke through in the fourth game of the initial set, and this margin was sufficient to carry her to the end of it. But after service had held each contestant safe to 3—2 in favor of the British girl in the second set, the power of the strokes of Mrs. Harper weakened sensibly, and though she managed to hold back defeat a bit by her net play, which brought her from 2—5 to 4—5, a long deuce game finally went to Miss Round, to give her the set, 6—4.

The final set was a seesaw Mrs. Harper took four games in a row, and then Miss Round ran four in turn. Each broke through the other's service in the next pair, with Mrs. Harper two points from victory in the tenth. Then Miss Round had her turn, being twice within a point of winning in the twelfth, only to lose the following point on volley play from forecourt by Mrs. Harper. Two games later, the English girl, making her first appearance outside of England, had three more chances to clinch the match by the same margin, only to lose out on her own errors. This seemed to stop her vigorous play, and Mrs. Harper took the next two games on wide shooting by Miss Round, beyond the bounds of the court, to end the struggle at 9—7. The summary:

WIGHTMAN CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCHES—Singles

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States, defeated Phyllis E. Mudford, Great Britain, 6—1, 6—4.

Helen M. Jacobs, United States, defeated Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, United States, defeated Dorothy E. Round, Great Britain, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

Yankees Exhibit Powerful Attack

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Whatever else the New York Yankees lack, it isn't offensive power. Semi-official averages which include Thursday's games reveal that the firm of Ruth and Gehrig is in control of five individual leaderships; that five Yankees are batting better than .300; that the Yank team batting average is .296 and gives them a tie with Washington and Cleveland for first place, and that Ben Chapman is in a class by himself as a baseballer.

Babe Ruth successfully battled off Al Simmons of the Athletics, in the batting championship contest, but the Philadelphia star was creeping up. Ruth's mark was .384; two points off from last week, while Simmons increased his average five points to .382. Other leading regulars were: Webb, Boston, 366; West, Washington, .360; Morgan, Cleveland, .351; Goslin, St. Louis, .349; Gehrig, New York, 344; Cochrane, Philadelphia, 337; Averill, Cleveland, .336; Haas, Philadelphia, .326.

Gehrig was out in front in four offensive departments. He had batted home 116 runs, to 114 for Ruth; had 31 home runs to 30 for Ruth, had scored 109 times, and led in total bases with 278. Simmons topped the list in hits with 163 and had 13 triples, while Earl Webb of Boston, had collected 51 doubles in his pursuit of George Burns' American League record of 64. Chapman's 43 stolen bases placed him far out in front.

The Yankees had scored 712 runs in 104 games, with Washington second, with 616 in 105 contests, and the Athletics third, with 613 in 106 games. The Athletics, however, had held the opposition to 432 runs, Washington had given up 469, while New York had had its plate crossed 539 times. Philadelphia continued to lead in team fielding with .978, the same as last week, while St. Louis had turned out 113 double plays.

The pitching situation was merely a story of Bob Grove's drive toward 30 or more victories this season. The left-hander was credited with another victory and had the fine record of 22 triumphs and 2 defeats. Fred Marberry of Washington, had 12 victories and 2 defeats, while George Earnshaw, the right-handed part of Connie Mack's staff, had 17 victories and 5 defeats, as well as leading in strikeouts with 124.

LUCIE FINISHES SECOND AT COWES

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 8 (AP)—Briggs Cunninghams American six-meter yacht Lucie again finished second today in the final race for that class closing Cowes week, finishing behind the British boat prudence.

The weather was threatening at daybreak, but the wind dropped as the day wore on and the six meters shook out their sails and got away almost on schedule. Lucie was fourth over the line, but made up the loss and was well up with Prudence most of the way.

Mrs. Cunningham, who has sailed in most of the races, remained ashore today. The ocean racing club planned a dinner for the visiting American yachtsmen tonight.

STREET TO MANAGE CARDS IN '32

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8 (AP)—President Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals announced last night that Charles E. (Gabby) Street would manage the team again next year. Breadon said his decision was not due to the long lead the Cardinals have in the National League pennant race, "but because Street's judgment, ability and courage have been proven day after day and week after week since he relieved Bill McKechnie for a time during the fag end of the 1929 pennant race." Street signed a one-year contract, Breadon announced, and "both of us are perfectly satisfied as to the terms."

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	75	37	.670
Memphis	62	48	.564
Chattanooga	60	52	.536
Little Rock	55	53	.509
Atlanta	56	55	.505
New Orleans	57	56	.504
Nashville	39	65	.375
Knoxville	41	69	.373

RESULTS AUG. 7

Birmingham 3, Nashville 0.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 0.
Knoxville 4, Memphis 3.
Knoxville 3, Memphis 2
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	68	45	.602
Columbus	57	55	.509
Indianapolis	56	55	.505
Louisville	56	56	.500
Kansas City	55	56	.500
Milwaukee	53	56	.486
Minneapolis	53	57	.477
Toledo	47	65	.420

RESULTS AUG. 7

Columbus 2, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 14, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 1.

HARVARD REGATTA FINALS

George C. Scott of Framingham, Mass., protégé of Charley Whiteside, Harvard varsity crew coach, won the senior singles final of the first annual Harvard summer school regatta on the Charles River yesterday. He won without difficulty in 5? 1-5s. The men's wherry was won by Edmund C. Twitchell, Glens Falls, N. Y., and the men's compromise final went to H. Alfred Marchant of Englewood, N. J. The other finals were women's events with Ruth Grimshaw of Easthampton, L. I., victor in the wherry race and Suzanne Tulos of Grand Rapids, Mich., winner in the compromise affairs.

W. W. WILSON AND MOORE LEADING

Pomerleau Loses Game and Drops in U. S. Roque Standing

AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE STANDING CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	4	0	128	32
Kenneth Moore, Cleveland	4	0	128	32
George Atkinson, Cleveland	3	1	120	30
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	4	3	118	30½
F. Pomerleau, Long Beach	3	1	113	30½
A. D. Gammill, Westerville	3	3	104	26½
Lester Clark, Chicago	3	1	97	24½
C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw	3	3	107	23½
G. L. Gnagy, Hamilton	1	3	80	20½
F. O. Williamson, Westerville	1	1	83	21½
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	4	3	140	20
Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent	1	3	139	18½
H. H. Woods, Cleveland	1	4	66	13½
G. J. Poth, Dayton	1	6	95	13½

SECOND DIVISION

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
C. A. Munson, Minneapolis	3	0	256	32
G. T. Franklin, Chicago	6	2	244	30½
E. F. Moser, Warsaw	6	2	235	29½
O. D. Barnhart, Chicago	4	2	184	23½
R. K. Johnston, Westerville	4	3	194	26½
A. J. Denny, Aurora	3	3	128	25½
Harry Howard, Lakeside	4	4	188	23½
Eugene Brown, Peoria	5	4	206	23½
James Ladd, Warsaw	3	3	116	19½
H. E. Mighell, Aurora	1	4	82	16½
A. N. Clemmer, W. Alexandria	0	4	67	16½
A. M. Collings, Lakeside	1	6	97	13½
E. T. Norris, Aurora	0	7	78	11½

THIRD DIVISION

Player and Home	W	L	Pts	Ave
Percy Groons, Cleveland	3	0	96	32
Phillip Wolf, Lakeside	3	1	118	29½
Donald Martin, Lakeside	2	3	137	27½
S. Swisher, Campbellstown	1	1	86	27½
E. G. Carter, Lakeside	2	2	104	26
R. R. Johnston, Westerville	0	4	83	13½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 8—The race for the United States roque championship was just well under way when the final day of the first week of the American Roque League tournament arrived at Winona Lake. Four or five players in the first division were classed as serious contenders for the honors. Games between the outstanding players are being held up for the final stages of the tournament in order to add interest to the play and many upsets are in store for next week. Fourteen players are now entered in the first division, with prospects of several more, including O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, defending champion, enrolling before the entry period closes Saturday night. Thirteen are playing in the second division.

When play was resumed Saturday morning, only two remained undefeated in the first division—W. W. Wilson of Chicago, 1923 national champion, and Kenneth Moore, a youngster playing under the colors of the Cleveland (Ohio) club. Wilson and Moore have each won four games.

Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach (Calif.) expert, dropped out of his lead position when he was defeated, 32 to 23, by Lester Clark of Chicago. Pomerleau had won five straight games before this setback. His average is now 30½, and he is still very much in the race, although temporarily trailing in fourth position. He is three points behind the total of George Atkinson of Cleveland for the same number of games. Atkinson, runnerup last year, also has won five and lost one. His average is 31.

W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, veteran player, continues to give the younger players a hard chase. He has won only four out of 7 games, but his average has suffered very little because in each case he has lost by a very slim margin. His average for the seven games is 30 2-7.

F. O. Williamson of Westerville, Ohio, started play Friday afternoon, won the opening game and then was upset 32 to 11 in his second game.

The special matches for medals and cups are attracting much attention. Lester Clark and W. W. Wilson of Chicago, playing for the Gates-Underhill Medal, are tied with one each in a five-game series. Fred Pomerleau has two games to his credit in a seven-game series for the Williams Cup against George Atkinson. In the Benedict Cup match of best four in seven games, I. H. Scott of Kent, Ohio, is leading C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, 2 to 0.

C. A. Munson of Minneapolis, Minn., with eight games won and non lost, is holding undisputed leadership in the second division. G. T. Franklin of Chicago also has played eight games, winning six and losing two, and has maintained an average of 30½.

In the third division, Percy Groons of Cleveland is the only player with a perfect score. Tournament scores follow:

AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

First Division

G. L. Gnagy, Hamilton, Ind., 32, G. L. Poth, Dayton, Ohio, 14.
Kenneth Moore, Cleveland, Ohio, 32, W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 4.
I. H. Scott, Kent, Ohio, 32, H. H. Woods, Cleveland, Ohio, 6.
Lester Clark, Chicago, 32, Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach, Calif., 23.
George Atkinson, Cleveland, Ohio, 32, G. J. Poth, 3.
A. D. Gammill, Westerville, Ohio, 32, G. L. Gnagy, 21.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32, C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 23.
G. J. Poth 32, W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, Ohio, 26.
A. D. Gammill 32, C. R. Zimmerman 16.
W. W. Wilson 32, W. H. Hoagland 3.
Kenneth Moore 32, I. H. Scott 7.
Fred Pomerleau 32, W. A. Rounds 28.
George Atkinson 32, A. D. Gammill 5.
Kenneth Moore 32, H. H. Woods 14.
F. O. Williamson, Westerville, Ohio 32, G. J. Poth 6.
A. D. Gammill 32, F. O. Williamson 11.

Second Division

C. A. Munson, Minneapolis, Minn., 32, Eugene Brown, Peoria, Ill., 2.
G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 32, Harry Howard, Lakeside, Ohio, 14.
James Ladd, Warsaw, Ind., 32, A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, Ohio, 22.
R. K. Johnston, Westerville, Ohio, 32, A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 20.
R. K. Johnston, 32, E. T. Norris, Aurora, Ill., 9.
James Ladd, 32, Harry Howard, 26.
H. E. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 22, E. T. Norris, 13.
C. A. Munson, 32; A. N. Clemmer 12.
R. K. Johnston, 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 1.
G. T. Franklin, 32; A. N. Clemmer, 16.
C. A. Munson, 32; A. M. Collings, Lakeside, Ohio, 9.
Eugene Brown, 32; E. T. Norris 6.
E. F. Moser, Warsaw, Ind., 32; A. M. Collings, 15.
Harry Howard, 32; O. D. Barnhart, 26.

Third Division

Phillip Wolf, Lakeside, Ohio, 32; R. R. Johnston, Westerville, Ohio, 15.
Percy Groons, Cleveland, Ohio, 32; E. J. Carter, Lakeside, Ohio, 26.
Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, Ohio, 32; R. R. Johnston, 25.
Percy Groons, 32; Donald Martin, Lakeside, Ohio, 25.

Cards Defeat Cubs With Grimes in Box

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	67	39	.632
Chicago	58	46	.558
New York	56	46	.549
Brooklyn	57	51	.528
Boston	50	53	.490
Pittsburgh	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	43	62	.410
Cincinnati	38	66	.365

RESULTS AUG. 7

St. Louis 6, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 13, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.

Burleigh Grimes, veteran right-handed spitball pitcher, put the St. Louis Cardinals eight full games ahead in the National League race on Friday by defeating the second-place Chicago Cubs, 8 to 0. Philadelphia again beat the New York Giants, this time by the score of 13 to 6. The Boston Braves evened their series with Brooklyn, winning the second game in the ninth inning, 3 to 2. Pittsburgh turned back the Cincinnati Reds, 9 to 3.

The Cubs made only seven hits off Grimes, who won his fourteenth victory of the season. Pat Malone, who had triumphed over the Cardinals in Chicago last week, started for the losers, but was taken out in the third inning. The champions gave Grimes an early lead by scoring four times in the first inning on as many hits. George Watkins added two more runs in the second by hitting a homer with Sparky Adams on base. Each Cardinal player made at least one hit. Hafey, Wilson and Gelbert had two hits apiece. Blair and Barton made two hits for the Cubs.

The Phillies handed the Giants their third straight defeat, by getting to Clarence Mitchell in the first inning for five runs. The veteran left-handed spitballer gave four bases on balls in that opening inning and the Phillies themselves produced three timely singles to account for the scoring. However, it was the hitting of Chuck Klein, big Phillie outfielder, that featured the contest. He hit two home runs and a single in three times up and accounted for six runs. Klein now has hit 26 circuit drives and is leading the National League by a comfortable margin. Phil Collins went the route for the Phillies.

Three runs in the last of the ninth inning, gave the Braves a victory over the Robins. Going into the final inning, the Brooklyn club had a lead of 2 to 0, with Hollis Thurston pitching steady ball. Richbourg opened the inning with a double and went to third when Herman drooped Moore's fly in right field. Berger's infield hit scored Richbourg and sent Moore to second base. Sheely sacrificed, and then Neun, who batted for Spohrer, was purposely passed, filling the bases. Urbanski's double drove in Moore and Berger with the tying and winning runs. Jack Quinn was pitching when the final hit was made. Tom Zachary went the distance for the Braves. Herman hit a homer for the Robins in the eighth.

The Pirates pounded Red Lucas and Owen Carroll for seven runs in the first inning. They made six hits off Lucas and two more off his successor, to take a lead which they quite easily held. Kremer pitched for the Pirates and although touched for 11 hits and five bases on balls, was effective in the pinches. Pie Traynor had a double and three singles for the winners, while Paul Waner hit a double, triple and single. All of Cincinnati's hits were singles. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	X	—	8	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	0

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson; Malone, May, Tesreau, Warneke and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

At PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	X	13	11	1
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	15	2

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Mitchell, Parmelee, Berly, Hubbell and Hogan, Healy. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Scott. Time—2h. 5m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3	6	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2	10	1

Batteries—Zachary and Spohrer; Thurston, Quinn and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 52m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	—	9	15	1
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	3	11	2

Batteries—Kremer and Phillips; Lucas, Carroll, Wyson and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Clarke, Klem and Donnelly. Time—1h. 53m.

A. G. DEVOE DEFEATS SWEDISH CHAMPION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 8 (AP)—Arthur G. Devoe of Yale defeated the Swedish champion, Wennstrom in the 110-meter hurdles as the Stockholm games came to a close last night. Devoe was timed in 15.2s, Wennstrom in 15.4s.

Dave Cobb of Harvard ran Dr. Otto Peltzer a great race in the 800 meters, but was nosed out by the German star in 1m. 53.2s. Cobb's time was 1m. 53.4s.

The American team of Art Watkins, Devoe, Harold L. Fates and Karl DeW. Warner ran a dead heat with the Gota team of Sweden in the 1000-meter relay in 1m. 58.4s.

Joe P. Crowley, Yale, won the discus with a throw of 153ft. 7¼in. Karlsson of Sweden was second at 151ft 10¾in. and Anderson, Sweden, third at 142 ft. 10¾in.

The American athletes left last night for a tour of the Swedish provinces and then will go to Copenhagen and Oslo.

RED FABER SHUTS OUT BROWNS, 2 TO 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	76	39	.724
Washington	64	38	.631
New York	61	43	.587
Cleveland	60	44	.481
St. Louis	43	58	.426
Boston	41	63	.394
Chicago	40	62	.392
Detroit	39	67	.368

RESULTS AUG. 7

Chicago 2, St. Louis 0.

Red Faber, one of the real veteran pitchers of baseball, pitched the Chicago White Sox to victory in the only game played in the American League on Friday. The score was 2 to 0. The remaining clubs of the circuit were not scheduled.

Faber held the Browns to five well-scattered singles, struck out two men and did not give a base on balls. He also took part in the scoring and made one of Chicago's five hits, a double. Lou Blue opened the first inning for the White Sox by hitting a triple. He scored the first and winning run when Sullivan lined out to Kress in right field. Faber scored the other run in the third when he reached first on an error and later crossed the plate when Carl Reynolds singled. George Blaeholder worked seven innings for the Browns and Kimsey finished. Kress made two hits for the losers. The score:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	—	2	5	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	1

Batteries—Faber and Tate; Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Campbell and Owens. Time—1h. 41m.

Virgil Davis Again Is Leading Batter

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Virgil Davis, the ball pounding catcher from Philadelphia, is back at the head of the National League batting race with a longer lead than any of the first place holders in the close battle have had in some time. The semiofficial averages which include Thursday's games, show a .352 average for Davis, while his teammate, Chuck Klein, and Charley Grimm of the Chicago Cubs are tied for second place, nine points behind.

Behind this pair, however, the contenders for batting honors in the elder major league are closely bunched. Harvey Hendrick of Cincinnati is fourth at .339. Then come Terry, New York, .337; O'Doul, Brooklyn, .334; Hornsby, Chicago, Roettger, St. Louis and Hogan, New York, tied at .331, and the tenth regular on the list, Cuyler of Chicago at .329.

The major "slugging" honors remain in Klein's hands with few if any threats to his supremacy. The Philly outfielder leads in three departments with 91 runs, 24 homers and 85 runs batted in. He also is tied with Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh for second place in the hit column. They have 144 safeties apiece, while Babe Herman of Brooklyn has made one more.

Rogers Hornsby of Chicago still leads in doubles with 35, one ahead of Sparky Adams of St. Louis, and is second to Klein with 78 runs batted in. Herman also has a second place to his credit. He has hit 13 triples, while Bill Terry of New York and Pie Traynor of Pittsburgh share the lead at 14. Kiki Cuyler and Woody English of Chicago share second honors in scoring, each with 76 runs, while 17 home runs give Mel Ott of New York the runner-up position.

Frankie Frisch of St. Louis finally has passed Cuyler in the base stealing race. He has completed 13 steals to Cuyler's 12. Chicago's hold on team honors is unchanged. The Cubs lead with a .294 batting average and a .975 fielding average.

Although Bob Osborn of Chicago still holds his place at the top of the pitching list with five straight victories, Jess Haines of St. Louis is rated as the best regular boxman. He has scored 9 victories to 2 defeats for an .818 average. Guy Bush of Chicago has won 10 and lost 3 for a .769 mark, while another Cardinal, young Paul Derringer, is a good third with a .765 average gained from 13 victories and 4 defeats.

ONTARIO LEADING IN CANADIAN GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 8—Due in a large measure to a record-breaking 69 by C. Ross Somerville, of London, the Canadian amateur champion, the Ontario team secured a five-stroke lead over British Columbia in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole medal competition for the Lord Willingdon trophy and the interprovincial team championship at the Royal Montreal Club yesterday. The team match is the prelude to the Canadian amateur championship which will begin over the same course Monday with 126 entries.

Five provincial associations sent teams to compete in the four-man event, but Manitoba and Alberta were quickly left behind and the contest developed into a three-cornered affair between Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, last year's winners. At the half-way mark British Columbia had a 3-stroke lead over Ontario, but the latter team forged to the front on the last nine. Somerville's card was 3 better than par for the south course and one under the previous record. The team scores:

ONTARIO

	Out	In	Tot.
C. R. Somerville	33	37	69
F. G. Hobiltzel	39	35	74
P. Farley	38	35	73
J. B. Nash	37	36	73
Total			289

QUEBEC

H. B. Jaques	41	37	78
G. Taylor	35	35	70
J. Cameron	38	35	73
C. C. Fraser	40	40	80
Total			301

ALBERTA

J. Mountifield	39	38	77
R. Olfson	43	45	88
A. Matthews	46	44	90
M. Stewart	47	47	94
Total			349

BRITISH COLUMBIA

R. Morrison	34	38	72
D. Gowan	33	80	73
F. Woods	38	36	74
H. Brynjolfson	39	36	75
Total			294

MANITOBA

C. MacWilliams	36	39	75
D. Arnott	43	40	83
R. Reith	43	41	84
C. E. Hodgman	41	44	85
Total			327

HARRIDGE DENIES PROTEST

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—William Harridge, president of the American League, yesterday denied the protest of the Cleveland club of a game played at Philadelphia July 24 and won by the Athletics, 2 to 1, in six innings. In the first half of the seventh inning Cleveland tied the score and had a man on second base, with only one man out, when Umpire Van Grafian called the game because of rain. In the opinion of the umpires, play could not be resumed and the score reverted to the end of the sixth inning, thus giving Philadelphia the victory. Manager Peckinpaugh of Cleveland contended the umpires waited only 22 minutes instead of the required 30 minutes before calling off the game and intimated they were in a hurry to do so.

Yachting Interests Will Be Centered at Newport, R. I.

Race for Testimonial Gold Cup and Start of the New York Yacht Club Annual Cruise Are Big Features

Yachting interest center the coming week more or less at Newport, where the larger craft will race in the three events of the Narragansett Bay Regatta Association including the Herreshoff Testimonial Gold Cup race Wednesday, and the New York Yacht Club will start its cruise two days later.

The three so-called cup yachts—Vanitie, Resolute and Weetamoe—which have been idle since the Eastern Yacht Club cruise early last month, and several of the M boats such as Prestige, Istalena and Andiamo, with possibly Valiant and Avatar will race on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday off Brenton's Reef lightship over customary courses. The cup yachts will compete for a cup offered by Arthur Curtiss James, and the M's for a trophy given by William H. Vanderbilt, president of the Narragansett Bay Regatta Association. Wednesday all the yachts together with several 12-meters and perhaps a few 10 and 8-meters will race in one class for a gold cup given by American yachtsmen in honor of Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff the famous designer, who has acknowledged the compliment by signing his name to the trophy and who will be present as a guest on board Harold S. Vanderbilt's cruiser Vara. While these races are being sailed outside, the Rhode Island junior championship for the Donald C. McRee Cup and the women's championship for the Mrs. Muriel Vanderbilt Church cups will be sailed off the Ida Lewis Yacht Club.

The New York Yacht Club cruise on the New England coast, which starts from Newport Friday for a run to Vineyard Haven followed by the doubling of Cape Cod on Saturday, is the oldest fixture in American yachting. Many of the early boats of a century ago had taken individual jaunts along shore, some of them as far as Nahant, then the yachting center of Massachusetts Bay, but at the memorable meeting in the cabin of the Gimcrack off the Battery on July 30, 1844, after the formal organization of the first yacht club in America and the election of John C. Stevens as commodore, it was decided to make a joint run to Newport.

Three days later the fleet started down East River, calling at Whitestone, Huntington, New Haven, Gardiner's Bay and reaching Newport on Aug. 5, where were found waiting two yachts from Boston, Robert Bennett Forbes' Belle, a chartered pilot boat, and David Sears' Lancet.

Two interesting races off Newport followed, one in which the North River sloop Miss Ann beat the Belle off Brenton's Reef, and the other in a run round Conanicut Island which was won by the Belle. The cruise and the supplementary races off Newport have been repeated nearly every year since, the exception, due wholly to war conditions, being in 1861, 1862, 1898, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. In other words, the sail round Cape Cod to Marblehead and back to Newport for the customary races, is the eighty-first in the history of the premier organization of the country. Traditions are also maintained this year by holding five squadron runs for cups one for sloops and another for schooners always given by the three flag officers, and by the naval members of the club as follows:

Aug. 14—Vice Commodore Morgan's Cups Newport to Vineyard Haven; 15—Commodore Aldrich's Cup, Vineyard Haven to Provincetown; 17—Navy Challenge Cups, Provincetown to Marblehead; 18—Alumni Association and United States Navy Cups, Marblehead to Wing's Neck; 20—Rear Commodore Stewart's Cups, Wing's Neck to Newport.

While at Marblehead the fleet will sail in the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, postponed from Independence Day, and for which the chief incentive is the Puritan Cup, named in honor of the club's famous America's Cup defender, and awarded each year to the yacht enrolled in the club which makes the best corrected time in this event. The cup has been held during the past year by Walter K. Shaw of Boston, who won last year with his M boat Andiamo, and who will try to repeat.

On the return to Newport the larger racing craft in the fleet will compete for the two trophies offered by former Commodore Vincent Astor, who for the past 19 years has carried out custom founded by Ogden Goelet in 1882, and later by his father, John J. Astor, of giving cups for sloops and schooners for a race off Brenton's Reef Lightship. This event is another which has been interrupted only by war. The winners last year were Carlisle L. Floyd's M boat Avatar and John V. Santry's schooner Pleione.

Saturday, Aug. 22, will come the sixteenth race for the King George V Gold Cup, open to sloops and schooners sailing in one class on their ratings, and awarded to the yacht making the best corrected time. In this case the owner of the winning boat receives a replica. This being an era of single-masted yachts, the sloops will far outnumber the racing schooners in the cruise this year, but the two-masters, including ketches and yawls all equipped with motors, will be given plenty of sport, through the adoption by the race committee of a special rule of measurement for such yachts. It is expected that this cruising class will include 30 or 40 of this popular type of pleasure craft, which have been more or less prominent in the long-distance races of the past few years.

The New York fleet will be in command of Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich, a well-known New York banker, with Junius S. Morgan Jr. as vice-commodore and William A. W. Stewart as rear-commodore, while Congressman Robert Ogden Bacon is fleet captain and executive officer. The racing will be in charge of Edmund Lang, E. Vail Stebbins and Robert N. Bavier.

LOTT AND SUTTER GAIN NET FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 8—George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans will fight out the final round of the men's singles in the invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club today, while H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith E. Gledhill will oppose R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin in the doubles.

Lott eliminated Vines in one of the semifinal matches, when the latter decided to default at the start of the fifth set, after being close to victory in the fourth, only to weaken badly, and lose it. He had lost the initial set, 4—6, and had come from behind to win the second and third, 6—2 and 8—6. But after leading 4—1 in the fourth, he weakened, and finally dropped the sixteenth game for the set. Then the heat helped him to decide to cease further singles play and devote himself to doubles until after the nationals, and he retired.

The battle between Sutter and Gregory S. Mangin was a service duel for the greater part of the match, with Sutter playing more conservative tennis all the way, and watching his chances to break though, while M

Racial Traits of Four Nations Explained by Member of Each

(Continued from Page 1)

conference, opened the discussion by emphasizing the need of mutual understanding to remedy the world disorders. To achieve this end he said we must not only see ourselves as others see us, but we must also see others as they see themselves.

As an example, he pointed out that the balance of the world is apt to think of England in terms of "an immense tennis-golf-cricket club, with excellent roads, perfect sanitation and an impeccable police." This view has been shown to be false, he said, by the discussions here during the past few days.

"We have learned," the quiet scholar from the west coast, said, with a barely perceptible twinkle, "That sentiment, bless you, is tucked away even under the expanded waistcoat of John Bull," and that "Frenchmen can not adequately be pictured as pure intellect."

Unsparing in Treatment

Professor Gregory said he thought there was a distinct tendency to exaggerate the stability of British mental characteristics and to exaggerate the uniformity of the type of mind to be found inside Great Britain. He said the inarticulateness and reticence of Englishmen which so strikes foreigners is very much a matter of a private school code invested in the last 50 years.

Terming this inarticulateness as merely "the product of very bad education" which applies to a minority of Englishmen, he said there was no reason to suppose that a country which had produced some of the world's greatest lyric poetry was incapable of deep feeling and of romantic aspirations.

As the six points which dominated the English code of thought, Professor Gregory enumerated: love of fair play as expressed in sportsmanship; a great reverence for judicial procedure and due observance of law; a sense of the right of individuals to live their own lives; the sacredness of the unwritten word; a pragmatic attitude toward life; and lastly a great love of compromise.

On the other side of the English ledger he said there were four positive defects from which all that is worst in British policy at home and abroad is derived. These were, he said, first, snobbishness; second, hypocrisy and sentimentality; third, a fear of offending against the canons of good form, and fourth, indifference to intellectual integrity and to things of the mind.

Japanese Subordinates Ego

Mr. Tsurumi explained that the uncommunicative attitude of the Japanese which is often interpreted by Occidentals as something mysterious and sinister is in reality an expression of the cultural conviction that the individual should subordinate himself to the group, whether family, town or country. It is also one of the fundamental convictions of the Japanese, he said, that an outwardly brilliant man is superficial and unreliable whereas true worth is to be found behind an unimpressive exterior.

It was the major objective of the Japanese, he said, to seek to harmonize himself with his surroundings. This trait, he thought, explains Japan's extraordinary progress in international relations during the past 40 years and promises well for a peaceful role in the future.

Dr. Villari considered the outstanding characteristic of the Italian people to be the racial composition of the nation and the contrast between the rural mentality of the majority and the more conspicuous urbanism of the city dwellers. The majority of the Italian people, he said, are still agricultural and even the highest classes are nearly all landowners who spend a considerable part of their time in the country.

Cites Italian Program

He emphasized as another prominent characteristic their hard working qualities. He said the disunity which had characterized his country from the break up of the Roman Empire to recent times has practically disappeared. Political unity was brought about by 1870 and economic unity was now being rapidly achieved under Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier. Cultural unity has, of course, existed from a much earlier period, he added.

Mr. Weintal considered patriotism and love of liberty the outstanding feature of the Polish national character which dominates more than any other its national feelings, aspirations and activities. On the negative side he said the greatest single fault was excessive individualism which had adversely affected the entire course of the nation's history.

To Marshal Pilsudski he rendered credit for doing more than any other to overcome the fault of individualism and said that today it has to a considerable extent subsided. It is because of this new-found willingness to subordinate individual opinion to the good of the nation, that Poland is today an important power in western Europe, he said.

French national characteristics were described by M. Charles A. Le Neveu as being primarily individualism and a tendency to self-criticism. Each Frenchman, he said, considers himself superior, but the group inferior. He said the Frenchman votes one day and is outraged on the next when he hears the results, even though the man he voted for is elected.

Expect Treaty Changes

The reparations provisions of the Versailles Treaty are bound to be modified by hook or by crook Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, professor at Bonn University, maintained at the round table on the political situation in western Europe.

According to Dr. von Beckerath it is not reasonable to expect a nation to continue to pay out annual sums not incurred as debts over a period of more than a generation.

In this Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the School for International Studies at Geneva and leader of the round table, concurred, declaring that while it is not usual for debts to extend over two generations and longer the question of reparations was a different matter.

Complete accord between Dr. Von Beckerath and M. Charles A. Le Neveu, French diplomat, was expressed on both the subject of Alsace Lorraine and the Sarre district, which they agreed would be returned to Germany either as a result of a plebiscite in 1935, or before that time, by negotiations.

German Attitude Questioned

Last night, in his lecture, M. Le Neveu took the institute by surprise by his outspokenness on President Hoover's moratorium proposal.

He cited as objections to it the spectacular manner in which it was put forward; the fact that it required ratification by Congress; that it would not in the end be sufficient to relieve Germany; that it made a breach in the policy of the validity of contracts, and that it left open the question of what would happen at the end of the moratorium year.

M. Le Neveu indicated that the Hoover moratorium proposal has, in the eyes of France, climaxed the desertion of French interest by the United States which began when it failed to ratify the peace treaties and enter the League of Nations.

He declared it is the common belief in France that Germany has deliberately wrecked its economic structure in order to escape completion of reparations payments. He cited Mr. S. Parker Gilbert as saying that what depleted the German budget was the extra expenditures out of appropriations and excessive drains upon the revenues by the Communists.

In this respect he criticized German's expenditures on the erection of statues, swimming pools, public parks and other social improvements. Germany, he declared, was defying the Dawes Plan so as to provide a way to escape its obligations.

U. S. Attitude Resented

He said Germany has spent more in social improvements in the last four years than it ever did in normal times. Moreover, he pointed to the fact as stated by Gen. Charles G. Dawes that America only received 3½ per cent of Germany's income, and that it was not, therefore, the burden of reparations which brought Germany to the verge of bankruptcy.

Turning to the attitude of the United States to European affairs since the World War M. Le Neveu complained that its aloofness did not mean disinterestedness. Using plain terms which, he said, no French official has ever before used toward the United States, he declared that the practice of sending unofficial observers to European conferences was now resented. The reason why they had previously been received in a more friendly attitude was because the French hoped that the presence of an unofficial observer would mark a step toward the entrance of the United States into European affairs.

In the recent attitude of England as well as of the United States M. Le Neveu saw a tendency away from war-time alliances. He indicated that the present Labor Government in England feels less bound by the old French alliance than did the former Conservative Government, and is moving toward rapprochement with Germany in the interest of improved trade and resultant employment.

He referred to France's representation in the League and declared that while Great Britain, through its dominions, had secured multiple representation, France had no separate representation for its colonies, Algeria for instance being an integral part of France.

Trade, Competition and Waste

At the round table on distribution of wealth and income Professor Gregory took up the subject of competition which he analyzed as to its effect on production and consumption, its moral aspects and the ethical standards of competitive business.

He pointed out that free competition never really exists due to trade agreements, pools and the like, but that there are forms of competition which can wisely be subjected to regulation. However, he did not wholly accept the argument of waste which is so generally used against free competition, but held that waste is inherent in production itself rather than the result of competition.

Prof. F. H. Underhill of the University of Toronto told the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations that the significance of empire trade is generally exaggerated. He held that Canadian business men find more in common with American business men than with English and that throughout the entire Empire interempire trade is gradually declining and general world trade increasing. New Zealand was the one exception to this generalization, he said.

LATIN-AMERICAN UPSETS LINKED TO STOCK EXPANSION

(Continued from Page 1)

theory of real cause which some economists do not accept—then the economic situation through Latin America as a whole has not yet reached a stage where general stabilization and normalcy is possible.

Practically all economists are of the opinion that the Chilean politico-economic crisis was to a large extent caused by and accelerated by the deflation of copper, of which the market price collapsed in little over a year from 18 cents a pound to 8 cents a pound. This greatly reduced Chile's normally large balance of commodity trade, and curtailed governmental income from taxes.

The story of copper is a story of supplies which continually expanded during the last five years. In 1927, the monthly average of total stocks in North and South America was 96,728 short tons of refined copper, and 264,895 short tons of blister copper. In December, 1929, stocks of refined copper were 171,320, and of blister copper, 250,992. In May, 1931, refined stocks were 398,667 short tons; blister copper, 190,578.

Other Stocks Increase

The expansion of supplies is also remarkable in the case of tin, chief commodity of Bolivia. In 1927 world visible supplies, monthly average, were 14,925 long tons; in 1928, 18,393; in 1929, 25,481; in 1930, 38,621; and in May, 1931, 51,231.

Depression in cotton prices, due to increasing world stocks, has been disadvantageous to Brazil, Peru and Argentina. The world visible stocks of cotton increased from 6,335,000 bales in May, 1931, to 9,246,000 in May, 1931.

Sugar, produced in great quantities in Cuba and in lesser amounts in Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Mexico and other Latin-American countries, is another commodity where expanding stocks have established difficult economic problems. To some extent these problems have been alleviated by the Chadbourne international plan for export quotas, in which Cuba is the great single factor.

A compilation of sugar stocks in 14 principal countries made by the United States Sugar Association showed 5,824,000 long tons in April, 1928; 6,701,000 in April, 1929; 7,675,000 in April, 1930; and 9,504,000 in April, 1931. The expansion has occurred notwithstanding almost continuous attempts to negotiate a curtailment of production.

Brazil, Colombia, Haiti and Central American countries have suffered during the last two years by low prices of coffee. Here again, the expansion of world supplies appears to have been a major factor.

The monthly average of world visible supplies in 1927 was 4,597,000 bags; in 1928, 5,250,000 bags; in 1929, 5,165,000; in 1930, 5,304,000. In May, 1931, visible supplies were reported at 6,286,000, an expansion above the expected season increase.

Rubber Outstrips Demand

Rubber statistics tell a similar story of expanding stocks, still increasing beyond the world's absorptive capacity. Brazilian rubber tappers in the Amazon Valley and Mexican guayule producers have felt the effects.

World visible supplies of rubber in successive years have been as follows: December, 1927, 298,779 long tons; December, 1928, 285,198; December, 1929, 370,110; December, 1930, 486,928; May, 1931, 533,746.

There are no official figures for world wool stocks. Production has declined about 2 per cent in the last two years, and stocks in producing countries probably have declined somewhat, but it is uncertain whether there has been any curtailment of stocks in consuming centers. In England, stocks in May were reported 116,000,000 pounds greater than a year previously. In this country recently there has been rather a strong demand for wool.

United States petroleum stocks, representing about three-fourths of the world total, regularly expanded from 1927 to 1929, when a monthly average of stocks east of California was 381,068,000 barrels and in California, 138,000,000 barrels. Stocks in May were reported at 348,106,000 barrels east of California, and 140,816,000 barrels in California. The large United States stocks, a price depressant, have reacted disadvantageously on the petroleum industry in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru.

Silver Expands Sharply

Figures on world stocks of silver are not available, but an extraordinary increase is reflected in production statistics, which increased from a total world production in 1914 of 172,300,000 ounces to a 1929 production of 256,500,000. Silver depression has hurt Mexico and Peru particularly.

Commercial stocks of flaxseed in the United States in the week ended July 18, 1931, were 814,000 bushels compared with 390,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year. Under normal conditions, the United States imports large quantities of flaxseed from Argentina.

Equilibrium Sought

Many remedies for the disequilibrium between supply and demand of the world's basic commodities are now being discussed among economists: with suggestions ranging from complete governmental control of production as in Russia to the complete elimination of governmental control, with a view to giving the supposed economic law of supply and demand an opportunity to function without the intervention of politicians.

The trend of industrialists' opinion in the United States seems to be in favor of larger combines among producers groups with less interference from the Government. This program runs counter to anti-trust laws which forbid combinations in restraint of trades, and these programs probably will bring on, it is expected, a political struggle for modification of these laws.

The ineffectuality of the Federal Farm Board in bolstering farm commodity prices, in the opinion of some economists, tends to discourage further governmental participation in the control of basic industrial and commercial commodities, but the trend of political opinion is by no means certain.

Optional Programs Urged for Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8—Flexible programs of adult education, providing what students want to study, should be substituted for academic and rigid schedules in vogue in many summer institutions and other adult education schools, in the opinion of Miss Marguerite H. Burnett, director of adult education for the State of Delaware, who spoke at a conference in Buffalo State Teachers College this week.

Considering the fact that adults, enrolling of their own wish, are seeking something in particular, the entire program should be adjusted to meet the levels of the pupils and their needs, she said.

SLACKERS DECRIED IN WAR ON IDLENESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 8—Declaring, "Those people who are sitting idle doing nothing to solve the problems of unemployment are the people dangerous to the State," the Rev. Charles Pennoyer, a Universalist minister of Boston, addressed a monster unemployment gathering at Glace Bay yesterday. "It is no shame for a man to be out of work under present conditions, but it is a shame to the social structure of the State for a man to be out to seek work and not be able to find it anywhere," he said.

Mr. Pennoyer urged adoption of unemployment insurance, one-third provided by the workers, one-third by employers and one-third by the State as immediate necessity in meeting the world situation.

HERSHEY TRADE SCHOOL PLANS BIG EXTENSION

Capacity to Be Doubled and Tourist Hotel Added to Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 8—Plans for construction development in the town of Hershey, involving expenditures of more than $1,500,000 for buildings to increase the capacity of the Hershey Industrial School from 500 to 1000 boys and for a building which will become either a 300-capacity tourist hotel or dormitory for the school, are announced by executives of the Hershey estate, which now controls the vast holdings of Mr. Milton S. Hershey, including the chocolate industry.

A school building with vocational shops for industrial education to accommodate 500 boys will be started soon on a site at the northern end of Hershey Park, approximately 200 feet above the center of the town, which will afford an unobstructed panorama of the Lebanon Valley. To the east of this school group and south of the Hershey reservoirs is a site selected years ago for a tourist hotel, and this site is to be developed after the proposed new school is opened in the fall of 1932.

The entire development is an addition to the expansion of the industrial school colony along the Horseshoe pike, south of Hershey, where five buildings are being added to six completed structures. The present industrial school has 350 boys, facilities for 150 more are being added at the original colony and with the proposed 500-pupil capacity development, the total will be 1000 boys.

The new group of buildings without equipment is to cost at least $500,000, and will provide quarters for orphaned boys of high school age. The schools at the original colony will be retained exclusively for boys of the elementary and junior high school ages, who will take the academic and agricultural education work.

The gymnasium, pools, library and other departments of the Hershey community building, now under construction in the center of the town, will be available to the boys of these schools.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Rosalie Hoover, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. M. Boyer, Springfield, Mass.
E. E. Boyer, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude R. Rice, Chicago, Ill.
Albert J. Rice, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lyia M. White, Chicago, Ill.
Jacquelin Frederick, Alhambra, Calif.
Jean Frederick, Alhambra, Calif.
Fred A. Stephens, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Lu Rutherford Howe, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. Luella Wellman, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Walter E. Briggs, Attleboro, Mass.
Dr. Emil J. Orth, West Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Hildegard Orth, West Englewood, N. J.
Helen Abraham, Bloomington, Ill.
Elizabeth Abraham, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. Mary A. Blades, Swarthmore, Penna.
Howard P. Blades, Swarthmore, Penna.
Mrs. C. F. Gellineau, Montreal, Canada.
O. F. Gellizeau, Montreal Canada.
Capt. W. John Fuller, Sea Point, S. Af.
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Albert L. Sappenfield, Chicago, Ill.
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E. C. Brex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Your money's worth or your money back.
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The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
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Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!

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REMODELING $4.00-$4.50 — ALTERATIONS $1.00-$1.50

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Mention this ad when calling
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FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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Service 11:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
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Independent—Progressive—Competitive

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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY—100% profit selling NIP-A-RUN; guaranteed to stop runs in hosiery, lingerie; also want state distributors. P. POTTER, 18832 Kinsman Blvd., Cleveland, O.

REMOVAL NOTICE — Gartside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1904; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; write for samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends; earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are solicited for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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EMMA-CAROLINE: Candied Grapefruit Peel, a delicious confection, rare treat for eastern friends; $1.00 per lb., postpaid. U. S. A. 1602 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

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FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE
NEW YORK CITY—3-room apartment, W. 85th, cost $12,650. Exchange for Los Angeles property. Make offer to owner, MRS. RAGAN, 4017 Council St., Los Angeles. Phone Wash. 2201, DRex. 7352.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Gentleman's estate or inn, 23 rooms, furnished, huge fireplaces, electricity, Frigidaire, electric range, 100-ft. barn, 40 acres cleared land, splendid lawns, shade trees; perfect view; 73 miles north Portland, Me.; main highway; price $14,000. Write 905 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES—Build a business for yourself without capital in your community selling high grade line of Hollywood Beauty Preparations at popular prices. This is a very remunerative business. Write for particulars. LA FINNE' LTD., Hollywood, Calif.

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WOMAN with secretarial and housekeeping experience would be glad of position as companion. Sept. 1 or sooner if desired. Regent 1908. 338 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS and Lichtenstein Stamps. AIR MAILS on covers. Pro Juventute, trial packets 1 Dollar (4/2) bills or p. o. Charity & Commemorative. Approvals. Price list free. J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

SUMMER BOARD

THE WOODBINE INN, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 38th season; June 15-October. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS—1 to 9 beautiful large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY
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1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
Bristol County Trust
Office 103 Norway St., Boston Ken. 9238
Or see janitor on premises

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay. Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Duplex house, lower floor, 7 rooms; Protestant adults. N-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"
To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 5666.

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Overlooking the Fenway
—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, hall; all front, $78.
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—1 room, alcove, kitchenette, bath, hall, $50.
"SPACIOUSNESS"
best describes these front suites. Electrical refrigeration included; elevator service. A carefully restricted building under
GEORGE A. GILES, Management
University 0477
Mr. Rogers, Supt.
11 Audubon Rd., Boston

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ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 4572.

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Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Ideally located, near and overlooking the Jamaicaway. Showers, refrigeration and all other modern conveniences.
These apartments should appeal to anyone desiring a quiet home in pleasant surroundings.
Suites available are of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, at reasonable rental.
Inquire at office on premises or telephone JAMaica 4707

RIVERWAY MANOR
1 and 2-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, modern in every particular. 310-314 Riverway. Regent 3026 or Liberty 8886.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Apartments 3 and 4 rooms, new building, Frigidaire, $50 and $60; near Christian Science church. E. W. JAMES, Lib. 7191, for appointment.

Ye Paul Revere
SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ADVANCED SIX 1926 Nash SEDAN; A-1 condition; tires and paint excellent; price low for quick sale. RALPH C. GLIDDEN, 338 Newbury St., Boston. Kenmore 6000.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
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S. ERMAN Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding, Cloth & Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 6243 Boston

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BOOTHBAY, MAINE
Log cabins with every modern convenience, located in spruce grove on water; for sale or hire; special land sale now on; terms. Information and photographs on application. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Me.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalows, bath, including gas, electricity, $250 rental for August; surf and bay bathing. NEWTON, 235 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY BOARD

EDGEWOOD FARM, Deer Isle, Me.—Ideal for vacation; salt water bathing; own garden; good food; comfortable, clean rooms; $20 per week. MRS. F. L. SYLVESTER.

FARM on Penobscot Bay offers cool, quiet rooms, water view, screened porches, bath, electricity, home cooking, farm products, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; $18 week; golf course and church on island. MRS. NELLIE E. JOHNSTON, Deer Isle, Me., R. F. D. 65.

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Conn. (Miss M. Slawson). Phone 336-2—June 15 to Sept. 15, comfortable rooms, excellent meals, moderate rates.

LOCUST HILL INN
Ludlow, Vermont Route 103
Mrs. HELEN J. BARTON, Prop.
A colonial farmhouse situated halfway between Boston and Montreal in the Green Mountains lake region; 160 acres; rest, study, recreation; home cooking, spacious rooms. Reasonable rates; special family rates.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HELP WANTED

BOSTON—Washington, D. C. residence, board and service of two maids for lady with son or ward, in exchange for home management. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman (white) wanted as child's nurse; nice home. Telephone Beacon 6425 (Brookline, Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

The ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Attractive home for rest and study. Experienced care if needed; large airy rooms; unusually spacious veranda. 124 Winthrop Rd. Regent 3139.

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ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NORLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANO, excellent condition. Immediate sale necessary. Suite 2, 1125 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

PART TIME—Practitioner's light and attractive office. Room 1201, 16 E. 41st Street, New York City. Tel. Lexington 2-1798.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

Owner Leaving Town
Will sacrifice beautiful estate in Wellesley Hills, Mass., 10-room house and 3 baths, 3-car garage, landscape and vegetable gardens, about 42,000 feet of land; will consider any reasonable offer. Call or write W. K. HOUGHTON, 7 Longfellow Road, Wellesley 0440.

RESORTS

ARCADIA-ON-THE-SEA on Casco Bay, Prince's Point, Brunswick, Me.—Superb environment; inn accommodations; housekeeping cottages; special reduced rates Sept., Oct.; leaflet.

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $20 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

Cliff House and Cottage
ELKINS, N. H., TOWN OF NEW LONDON
Modern conveniences; home cooking; large rooms, comfortable beds; tennis, fishing, bathing; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; mountain and lake scenery; weekly rates $16 to $21, $3.50 per day; send for booklet. Address MISS A. L. WHITTEN, Elkins, N. H.

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A GENTLEMAN closing his home for the winter will require room, board and private bath, with a family of refinement. In Philadelphia or suburbs. E108, 903 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Large front room with running water, 3 windows, fireplace, hardwood floors.

BOSTON—Rooms and accommodations; city and shore. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. No charge for service.

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FRANCE

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SWITZERLAND

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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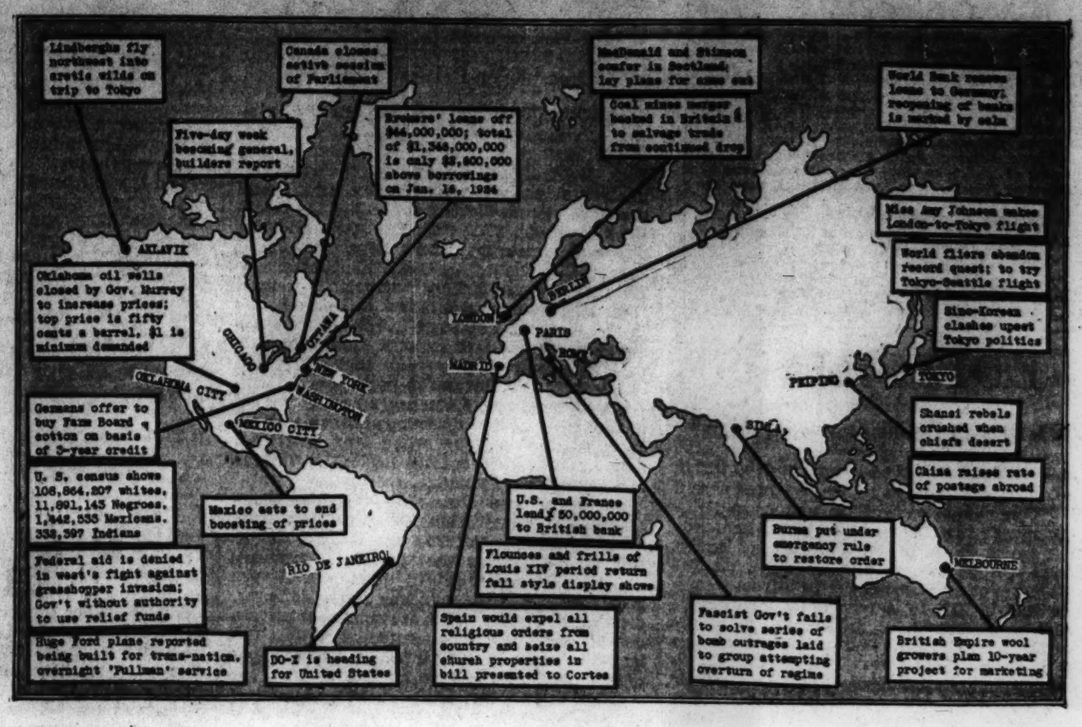
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh's fly northwest into arctic wilds on trip to Tokyo
Canada closes active session of Parliament
MacDonald and Stimson confer in Scotland, lay plans for naval cut
World Bank renews loans to Germany; reopening of banks is awaited by calm
Five-day week becoming general, builders report
Farmers' loans off $44,000,000; total of $1,348,000,000 is only $2,600,000 above borrowings on Jan. 10, 1924
Coal mines manager hooked in Britain to salvage trade from continued drop
Miss Amy Johnson takes London-to-Tokyo flight
World fliers abandon record quest; to try Tokyo-Seattle flight
Sino-Korean clashes upset Tokyo politics
Oklahoma oil wells closed by Gov. Murray to increase prices; top price is fifty cents a barrel, $1 is minimum demanded
Germans offer to buy Farm Board cotton on basis of 3-year credit
Khansi rebels crushed when chiefs desert
China raises rate of postage abroad
U. S. census shows 108,864,207 whites, 11,891,145 Negroes, 1,948,535 Mexicans, 338,397 Indians
Mexico acts to end boosting of prices
U.S. and France lend $50,000,000 to British bank
Burma put under emergency rule to restore order
Federal aid is denied in west's fight against grasshopper invasion; Gov't without authority to use relief funds
Flounces and frills of Louis XIV period return fall style display shows
Huge Ford plane reported being built for trans-nation overnight "Pullman" service
DO-X is heading for United States
Spain would expel all religious orders from country and seize all church properties in bill presented to Cortes
Fascist Gov't fails to solve series of bomb outrages laid to group attempting overturn of regime
British Empire wool growers plan 10-year project for marketing
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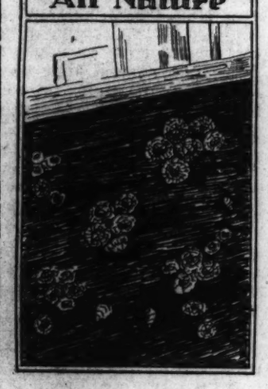
All Nature



Barnacles

A TYPICAL life history of a barnacle reveals many interesting facts. If we look closely at those which are attached to old timbers and posts, we find that when they are under water the top part opens, and feathery feelers swing back and forth constantly. These tiny shellfish obtain their food from minute particles in the salt water. At low tide, when they are above the water line, the shell is closed, and the tiny creatures remain quiet until the return of the tide. Such as these are termed "acorn" barnacles, from the shape of their shells.

Females fasten their eggs inside their shells, but following the hatching the microscopic objects swim free and go their own way. After experiencing several molts they develop a tiny bivalve shell that protects them until they are fully grown and wish to settle down. Then they swim up to some solid object, likely a rock, and fix their forms fast by their heads. Before long the double shell is cast off and the permanent shell or "test" grows about them; and there they stay for the remainder of their existence.

The sorts that attach themselves to ships or other floating bulks are termed "goose" barnacles. They become fastened by means of a leathery stalk, from which they may never detach themselves, although they are able to wave about slightly. The quality of persistence with which barnacles remain attached to supports has become proverbial, and it is periodically necessary for an ocean vessel to have them scraped from its hull, as they diminish the vessel's speed.

A Word a Day

Fatuous

Pronounced *fat'-u-us*, with *a* as in *hat*, first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *circus*. Avoid, so far as possible, the tendency to palatalize the *tu* into *choo*.

Here we have the Latin *fatuus*, "silly, feeble," without much change in spelling or sense. (Here, too, observe the root of "infatuate.")

We use "fatuous" in the sense of "silly, unconscious dullness"—many times with the implication of self-complacency, as, "the fatuous fop"; also to mean "illusory, without reality," as, "the fatuous visions of the night."

Example: "They entertained the fatuous hope of repealing the dry law."

Notes and Queries

Subtile, subtle; ere, err (Miss J. M. S.)—The first is preferably *sub'-til;* the second, *sut'-l.* The third rhymes with "air"; the fourth is sounded *ur* (as in *urn*).

Associate, association—*A-so'-shiate* and *a-so-si-a'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable). Note the *shi* in the first and the *si* in the second.

Brevities

Detroit News: Blizzards produced in Hollywood studios are composed of a coated type of oatmeal, an article says. We had long suspected the movie autumn leaves were potato chips.

Judge: Well, at least Wilkins is the first explorer to hitch-hike his way across the Atlantic.

A Quotation for Today

IF THOU seest a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him and let thy foot wear the steps of his door.—ECCLESIASTICUS

The Mail Bag

Fulton, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter of the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with boys of my age from all over the world. I am 15 years of age and am usher in the church here. I also attend Sunday school.

I belong to the 4-H Club and was given a trip to Lexington for Junior Week. The Governor of Kentucky was made a member while I was there. We were taken by train to Frankfort, the state capital. We marched all through the Capitol building and passed through the Governor's Mansion and shook hands with the Governor and his wife. I also saw the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Davis Monument. —— George H.

Hurley, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

Through my first letter to the Mail Bag I gained so many friends that I decided to write again. The Monitor been such a help to me. For my English course I made a literary scrapbook which was made up entirely of Monitor clippings.

We have a nice Christian Science Church here which was built in 1927. I have attended Sunday school for several years and enjoy it so much. We live on a small dairy farm on the outskirts of Hurley. I am 18 years of age and completed my high school course last May. I am especially interested in art and literature.

If girls anywhere should care to correspond with me, I should be so happy to receive letters from them.
—— Inez V. S.

Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained two lovely correspondents for which I am very grateful My favorite hobbies are reading, and collecting postcards and pen pals. I am now making a world friendship quilt. I am going to try and get squares for it from every state in the Union and from all the countries of the world. If anyone would like to send me a square I should be very much pleased. The squares are five inches square with the name and address of the sender in black embroidery thread in the center of the square. Thanking everybody in advance, and with best wishes to the Mail Bag. Your loving reader,
—— Jean S.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

For about five years we lived in Tasmania, then we broke up our home, as I was coming over to Melbourne in order to attend Huntingtower School. About two years before I came to Melbourne we acquired a shack at Bridport, a seaside place in Anderson's Bay, about 40 miles from Launceston. Every year during the Christmas holidays (we get two months) my mother and I go there. It is a place where one gets mountain, river, forest, and sea all in one. I have two cousins there who live near us and we have trips to other beaches, and picnics. We also have long tramps in the bush or by the sea, and go netting fish (I will explain the procedure later), canoeing, rowing, bathing, dancing. Most nets are about 50 yards long, and ours is about half that length. A rope is attached to one end, and someone on the shore holds this. Two or three people take the other end of the net and wade out in the water. We wade out and around till we are up to our necks in water, then start drawing back to shore, forming a semi-circle. When we reach the shore we start drawing our end in, and so does the person at the other end. We catch anything from toadfish to sharks. It is great fun netting on a moonlight night and coming out to a big bonfire on the beach.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially hiking and swimming, and I am fond of music and animals. I should like especially to correspond with a girl at The Principia, between the ages of 15 and 18 years. —— Diane E.

Kanopolis, Kansas

Dear Editor:

As I have gained so many dear friends through the Mail Bag, I feel that I ought to write and tell you. I can never express in words my gratitude for our beloved paper, the Monitor. I gained my very first Mail Bag friend four years ago, and I am still writing to her and to many more, too. One of my favorite hobbies is writing letters. I love to write almost as well as to receive them.

Although I like all outdoor sports, I believe I like horseback riding and swimming the best of all. I live on a large farm and so have an opportunity for both. I just learned to swim this summer, but I'm sure of improvement as I practice.

Kansas is now through harvest. It is a very pretty sight to see the oceans of yellow grain being cut. Most of the wheat here is cut by combined harvester and threshers. Nearly all of these machines are pulled by tractors.

I should like to hear from girls around Salina, Kan., between 13 and 16. We go there frequently to lectures and I should like to have a friend there. I should also like to hear from the towns near Ellsworth, such as Hutchison, McPherson and other Kansas towns. I will be a sophomore in high school next September. I certainly did enjoy my first year of high school. We had great fun attending the basketball and football games.

With much love to all the Mail Baggers. —— Rosma B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Kathleen T. (12), Rushville, Ind.—Especially from Holland.

Louise O. (13), Birmingham, Mich.—Interested in music, sculpture and outdoor sports.

Jane Page G. (13), Franklin Park, Ill.—Collecting stamps, postcards and postmarks. Interested in horseback riding and swimming.

Lucille L. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Vienna, France and Switzerland. Interested in art, poetry, story writing and outdoor sports. Exchange snapshots.

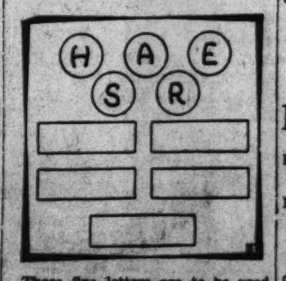
Betty S. (14), Aurora, Ill.—Interested in outdoor sports.

Dorothil P. (15), Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in reading, sketching, boating, swimming and tennis.

Betty H. (15), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Especially from England and France.

Barbara Ann R. (15), McGregor, Iowa.

Five-Words Puzzle



These five letters are to be used in forming five different words, using all five letters in each word. To help you in solving this, one of the words is the proper name Asher. See if you can find the other four.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bird Guests

Hythe, Kent, Eng.

THREE years ago a pair of swallows came and made their nest inside one of the upper bedrooms of the writer's house, over the frame of the door. The room was used regularly at that time by one of the servants, who was a lover of birds and also delighted in fresh air, and who left her window open for them day and night.

The birds seemed to know that they were safe there and after laying five eggs in their neat mud-walled, feather-lined dwelling, flew away with five little swallows.

The next year they came again; the window was once more left open for them, and once more they brought off a happy family. The young ones first fluttered from their nest onto the window and thence out into the world.

This year the room was occupied by another maid who felt she could not share her room with birds, so the window was closed. The birds returned, however, and took up tapping and knocking on the panes.

The difficulty was surmounted by opening the window of the next room which happened to be unoccupied and the pair immediately made their new home there, and are now busy with the cares of another family.

In Lighter Vein

Heavy Correspondence

"When does the wedding take place?" asked the old stationer, jestingly.

"Why, you don't think—" she blushed and hesitated.

"Ah, miss, when young ladies buy 100 sheets of paper and only 25 envelopes, I know there is always something behind it." — *Northern Evening Despa*——

"Off" Is Right

First Cowboy: "The easterners are starting a half-mile race on our bronchos."

Second Ditto (jubilantly): "They are off!"

Just Once

Mrs. L. W. writes: "A little while ago when we had a lovely sunshiny spring day, my little girl came in from playing out of doors, and exclaimed: 'Oh, Mother, I do wish it would be nice weather like this forever—just once!'" — *Boston Transcript.*

Slumberland Cinema

Teacher: "And can anyone tell me what a dream is?"

Little Doris: "Please, ma'am, I can. It's movies when you're asleep."

For the Scrapbook

A Little Thing

I AM a little thing with a big meaning. I help everybody.
I unlock doors, open hearts, dispel prejudice.
I create friendship and good will.
I inspire respect and admiration.
Everybody loves me.
I bore nobody.
I violate no law.
I cost nothing.
Many have praised me, none have condemned me.
I am pleasing to those of high and low degree.
I am useful every moment of the day . . .
I am courtesy.—*Capper's Weekly.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"Detective, Prosecutor and Judge"

ADMINISTRATION of American deportation laws, according to a report by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement issued today, makes of the immigration agent "a detective, a prosecutor and a judge—three functions which we have found it safe in no other phase of life to intrust to any one individual." In a report filled with far-reaching proposals for reform, the most important one probably is that urging the creation of a quasi-judicial board of alien appeals which would pass on deportation cases on their merits. It would relieve the agent of his judicial functions and abolish the system whereby the man who brings the case as prosecutor passes upon the merits of his own indictment as judge.

In contrast to some of its earlier reports, this latest one of the commission seems to gain rather than lose force by the dissenting opinions. This is because the quiet statement of the majority views of nine of the eleven members does not emphasize the extreme gravity of what, in effect, is an indictment of the present system. Mr. Henry W. Anderson declines to sign the report not because he disagrees with the verdict which he leaves in doubt, but because he considers the charge so serious that he wants further examination. Judge Mackintosh, although he alone feels the report exaggerates the situation, bases his refusal to sign on the "justifiable presumption that a high department of government is honestly and humanely performing its important duty," thereby indirectly appearing to add his own request for further inquiry.

The charge that present administration is often "unconstitutional, tyrannic and oppressive," backed by specific cases that are cited, cannot be lightly put aside even though the commission adds that the "spirit of the bureau has for the most part been fair."

It must be pointed out that it is not only the 15,000 or so deported aliens who are affected by the administration of the laws, but the 100,000 others who are annually investigated by the department in the search for suspects. The report dismisses the idea that aliens are less law-abiding than native-born Americans, as "not based upon an adequate statistical foundation." Whatever the truth of this contention, it is certain that the worst way to go about winning an alien's respect for, and obedience to law, is to spread the idea that he cannot get a fair trial if he comes before an administrative officer charged with such vast powers as the immigration agent.

"This situation," says the commission, "prolongs and deepens the immigrant's sense of insecurity and delays his mental and moral stabilization in the country which he is seeking to adopt."

The report is a challenge which the Government surely must meet squarely. And the letter of the Secretary of Labor which accompanies the report indicates that this is its intention. The situation is one demanding full explanation and reform.

Film Censorship in Britain

YET another attempt to deal with the censorship situation, which is no more satisfactory in Britain than it is in America, has been made by the London, Middlesex, and Surrey County Councils, which have decided to form special joint cinema committees to report to the London County Council on the films shown for exhibition in London.

The National Board of Film Censors, which divides the pictures to which it gives its sanction into two categories, "U" films, suitable for all classes of the community, and "A" films, suitable only for adults and for children accompanied by their parents or guardians, is an organization appointed by the trade, and its awards have no final authority, having the force of recommendations only. The real censorship authorities are the local councils, which, by their power of granting or withholding licenses, can control the exhibition of films in their respective areas.

These councils have, of late, shown themselves increasingly inclined to override the recommendations of the national board; and, as many people will think, with good reason. The influence of the board in raising the tone of the films is so slight that it was recently estimated by G. A. Atkinson, one of the best known of London cinema critics, that fully 60 per cent of the pictures passed by it are unfit for children. On the other hand, by applying rule-of-thumb methods of judgment, the board occasionally refuses a license to films of the caliber of "Outward Bound." A more efficient body of judges is clearly needed.

But it is equally clear that, if the action of the county councils referred to above is widely imitated, chaos will result. Every administrative area will have its own censorship authority. The entertainment that is deemed suitable for Birmingham may be turned down beyond hope of appeal by the guardians of the public taste in Sheffield. A better prospect is held out by a reform of the conditions under which the national board itself works. If binding authority were given to its decisions, it would have greater incentive toward making those decisions sound. If this consequence did not follow, a drastic reorganization of its methods would be necessary. But it seems plain that only along this road is progress to be found—the censorship authority should be national, and it should be authoritative.

Are 'Wine-Bricks' Legal?

ARROGANT trifling with the intent of prohibition laws through open sale of "wine-bricks" in a Fifth Avenue shop in New York City has been brought to an abrupt halt by federal agents, who brushed aside pleas that the sale was "legal," and seized the entire stock in trade. This action is designed as a test case, since the bricks have twice been ruled within the law by California courts.

Intent unquestionably outweighs written form in legal enactments, yet in this case, as in many others, words get in the way of what they are intended to express. How absurd it is to urge legality for a traffic that sells grape concentrates in flavors of port, sherry, burgundy, champagne, Rhine and muscatel, among others, with explicit directions how to prevent them from fermenting, which are, of course, in negative sense, equally explicit directions for making these wines.

The bricks themselves, it is argued, are non-alcoholic. Of course, this new type of law invasion assumes that if customers disregard all warnings and allow the "palatable, pleasant, nonalcoholic beverage" to develop a 13 per cent "kick," it is the customer's act. Moreover, production of wine in private homes for private consumption has been treated as within the law. The "warnings" printed on the wrapper of each brick counsel the buyer to:

> Dissolve one brick in one gallon of plain water. Treat this exactly as you would treat freshly pressed fruit juices for home use.
>
> Sugar may be added according to taste, usually one pound for the dry types, two pounds for the sweet types. The beverage should be consumed within five days; otherwise and in summer temperature it might ferment and become wine.
>
> To prevent fermentation:
> Add one-tenth per cent of benzoate of soda.

Supplementing these printed instructions are verbal ones by the salespersons. The customer is warned somewhat as follows, with a brick and gallon jug to illustrate:

> Do not stop the bottle with this cork containing this patented red rubber siphon hose, because that is necessary only when fermentation is going on. Do not put the end of the tube into a glass of water, because that helps to make the fermenting liquor tasty and potable. Do not shake the bottle once a day, because that makes the liquor "work."

No one is deceived by these transparent shams. The amazing question is, How do such palpable intents to violate the prohibition laws obtain legal sanction? The answer is found in the difficulty of proving intent. Yet intent to violate a law is fundamentally more deserving of punishment than the outward act of violating the law. The federal agents at New York acted under a little-used section of the Volstead Act, in which there are several possible technical loopholes through which the "wine-brick" merchants may escape. The section, Number 18, reads:

> It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, directions or recipe advertised, designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

To the layman, this section appears flawless. It is to be hoped that the New York test case will establish legal precedents which will check the brazen warping of legal texts to illegal purposes. Failing this, the law must be revised to give enforcement officers and courts unquestioned right to exercise control over those who trifle with the law.

Helping the Taxpayer—to Pay More

LESSENING Mr. Average Taxpayer's burden may be done in two ways: by removing part of the load and by strengthening him so that he may carry more. Much attention has been devoted recently, in town and city, county and state, to economies which will lighten the load. Such savings, made possible by trimming budgets, can take off only a small portion of what he must carry, because the fixed costs of government—including interest on bonded debts—have become so large. By far the greater problem, therefore, is to serve the taxpayer, through government, in such a way as to enable him to bear his part. Perhaps too little attention has been directed to that service.

Many state governments, for example, have engaged in unusually heavy spending within the last decade. Confronted now with the necessity to refund borrowed money, they must decide whether this can be done more easily by returning to their former levels of expenditures or by keeping the advantages thus gained and by trying to make governmental spending develop enough taxable wealth to justify itself. The task ahead of North Carolina, although somewhat more difficult than in other states, illustrates this problem.

The Old North State's bonded indebtedness was estimated recently by Mr. Tyre Taylor, executive counsel, at $550,000,000, and the annual tax bill at $100,000,000. Of this last sum, $40,000,000 a year is for debt service. "Thus," stated Mr. Taylor, "North Carolina not only finds itself with the largest per capita public debt of any state in the Union, save one, but the security pledged for the payment of this mortgage . . . roughly only slightly in excess of one-half the national average."

Most of this debt accumulated during a period of rapid achievement which transformed the State's economic, social and cultural outlook. More than $100,000,000 was spent for highways, the most adequate system of paved roads of any state in the Old South; schools were improved and their terms lengthened; natural resources were developed and new industries encouraged.

With such an enormous debt, timid officials would be content to retrench in the usual way. There has been some retrenchment, but the most encouraging sign is the reluctance of both taxpayers and officials to give up any of the State's recent gains. The State proposes to earn, as well as save, its way out of debt. To this end the executive counsel offers a ten-year program for economic rehabilitation. He commends the live-at-home campaign, sponsored by Governor Gardner, which increased enormously the State's food and feed crops last year. Also, he cites the possible gains from improved methods of production and selling, from conservation and from research.

Two distinctive parts of the program reflect a certain æsthetic advancement, the proposals to make North Carolina the "most beautiful state" and to found "a first-class symphony orchestra under a famous director." The proposed beautification "would necessitate the passage of legislation taxing out of existence the billboard nuisance and would involve an extensive program of tree planting, landscaping, and painting."

And this is offered as an economic project—to increase tourist trade—in a state which has the Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky Mountains, the picturesque Piedmont and a beautiful sea coast! The orchestra would be expected to enrich the artistic experiences of both visitors and residents. It seems doubly significant that these two projects should be included in a ten-year plan of this kind. Other states which have admired North Carolina for its achievements should take courage at its determination not to turn back.

A Waterloo for the Gangster

A FARMERS' jury in Greene County, New York, has convicted John Scaccio, one of the henchmen of Jack "Legs" Diamond, New York racketeer, and a State Supreme Court justice has sentenced him to fifteen years in prison for torturing a man. When gangsters stray out into the country they do not escape punishment for their crimes so easily as when they stick to their native habitat in city streets.

A jury in Troy, N. Y., not long ago let off Diamond himself when charged with the same offense on the same evidence. Justice Walter F. Bliss, in sentencing Scaccio, appropriately said: "Where there has been one miscarriage of justice, if there has been one, it does not warrant another."

And Diamond is now on trial in Federal District Court, with his lieutenant, Paul Quatrocchi, on charges of beer running which represent more genuinely the community's grievance against him than did the indictment which he eluded. Accounts of the trial relate that witness after witness, to the number of more than twenty-five in all, came forward to give testimony flatly and outspokenly for the prosecution, breaking through the ring of intimidation with which gangland tries to encircle such cases. Diamond's grin is said to have given way to a worried frown. Well it might—in the case of other gangsters as well as he. When the victims of racketeering come forward boldly to accuse the criminals, rackets are on the way out.

These two events in rustic background, the obtaining of fearless testimony against a "beer baron" and the conviction of one of his aides, constitute evidence that in law enforcement the heart of America is sound.

It's Watermelon Time

THIS is the season when sticklers for table etiquette are in partial eclipse; the season when melon pips fly, and the sound of corn on the cob is heard in the land. This is the season when many consider it permissible, nay, even necessary, to relax somewhat from a strict observance of the formal codes of the knife and fork. Though custom now allows certain liberties in the eating of green corn, it still takes a bold man to essay the conquest of corn on the cob in a public restaurant. So the consumption of green corn remains an occasion for the intimacy of the family dining room, an occasion for the free use of fingers—and napkins.

So far, corn on the cob has won its own way. But, at table one is still expected to overcome the watermelon with a fork. As well expect the hardened eater of green corn to face his seasonal feast in the shape of kernels divorced from the cob as lay down the rule of fork to the genuine devotee of watermelon. After all, the juice is the main part of a watermelon, and who would eat soup with a fork? If watermelon is to be eaten at the table, then please, Mrs. Post, let us have knife, fork and spoon, any one or all three, as fancy may dictate.

A really man-size slice of watermelon is a bit unmanageable on any ordinary sort of a plate, however, and hence it is the ordered plan of some to eat it beside the kitchen sink. But, there is the task of cleaning up the seeds. And there is nothing more elusive than a melon pip in a porcelain sink unless it is a melon pip on the kitchen floor. The pursuit of a melon seed on waxed linoleum really should be classed among the major sports.

But, after all, the most desirable place of all for the enjoyment of watermelon is the bottom step of the back porch. Here in the open air one may attack the luscious pink half-moon openly and let the seeds fly where they list.

For the greater part of the year, most of us submit willingly and gracefully to the rulings of etiquette. But this brief season is our own, the fruitful, the moist and delectable season of watermelon and corn on the cob.

Editorial Notes

A Danish farmer finds the cash return of his land is nearly seven times as much when planted with cabbage being raised for seed as when planted with grain. If other remunerative "grain-substitute" crops were more widely planted, many farmers would raise less grain and therefore help raise the prices.

Next to greeting a man from home on the streets of a strange city, there is nothing that so cheers a lonely visitor as recognizing the familiar voice of the home-town announcer doing his daily exercises on the radio next door.

What has become of the girl who used to spend the summer reading novels in the hammock while Brother Bob dashed about in the family automobile?

A great deal is said about bees' industriousness, but yet one never hears the grasshopper praised for hopping to his work.

A Stroller on Claverly Street

AUGUSTINA LAVINIA was very busy. She was lifting the small end of the aluminum double boiler out of the large end and then putting it back again. She had done this a great many times and every time she had done it she had smiled. Every time but once. On one occasion the small end of the double boiler had come in rather direct contact with her nose, which was small and pink, and that time, instead of smiling, she had looked very serious. But a minute later she had put the small end back into the large end again and smiled more than ever.

Augustina Lavinia was going on twelve months, and she was going out to her first tea. Her mother's name was Mrs. Boggs and she lived on Claverly Street, which, if you remember, is Our Street, and she was very proud of her daughter.

"Is there one other child on all Claverly Street who is half so good-natured and cheerful as Augustina Lavinia?" she sometimes asked her husband, Mr. Boggs.

Mr. Boggs always stopped before answering this, so that he could think it out, and Mrs. Boggs always watched him anxiously while he made up his mind. But he always ended by saying that really, he thought Mrs. Boggs was right. This pleased Mrs. Boggs very much.

Augustina Lavinia had never been in her stroller before. On the whole she had lived a secluded life. She had found her chief interest in double boilers and ceilings. Especially ceilings. She spent hours and hours looking at them. Her favorite ceiling was the bedroom one with the crack in it, but she liked the one in the Blue Room, too. She liked them all. Miss Boggs liked looking at ceilings rather than almost anything else in the world. Double boilers only came second.

Miss Boggs rolled down the sidewalk and all the people who were walking on Claverly Street stopped and said:

"So *this* is the little lady who is so very good-natured. We have heard about her. However do you do it?"

* * *

Sometimes they told about their own children who pouted, or cried, or even howled, and both Mrs. Boggs and Miss Boggs looked at them compassionately. Nothing like that ever happened in the Boggs's home.

Augustina Lavinia sat up straight and smiled at everything in sight. She smiled at the mailman, and the little boy, and the dog, and the fleecy clouds, and she tried to catch one of the latter, but didn't; and sometimes she smiled at nothing at all. And every now and then Mrs. Boggs would come round in front where she could see Augustina Lavinia better, and then she would smile, too, and say to herself, "How much sweeter she is than any other baby on Claverly Street!"

Some little children who were playing in the front yard of the big double house in the middle of the block came out and all stood around in front of Augustina Lavinia and looked at her. They were all very serious at first until the oldest one smiled, and then they all smiled—all save the smallest one, who had his thumb in his mouth. He looked at Augustina very solemnly and she stopped smiling and looked at him. Mrs. Boggs asked him his name, but he could not answer because his thumb was in his mouth. He looked more solemnly than ever at Augustina Lavinia, and she grew more and more serious. Everyone tried to make him take his thumb out of his mouth, but he would not, and Mrs. Boggs thought it better to move along.

A tall young student carrying a brief case came by, and Augustina Lavinia said "Da-da!" Then the mailman crossed the street again, and when she saw him, Augustina Lavinia said "Da-da!" again. And when a man came by in the same direction and passed them because he was going faster, she called out "Da-da!" quite loudly after him, and he turned around and smiled. This rather embarrassed Mrs. Boggs.

* * *

Everyone at the party praised Augustina Lavinia. Several ladies said they had left their own children at home because they knew they would not behave, and they asked Mrs. Boggs however she managed? And Mrs. Boggs started to tell, and then she remembered how impolite that would be, so she said she didn't think Augustina Lavinia was much more good-natured than any other child. Certainly not *much* more anyway. She had to swallow hard to say it, but she did.

Mrs. Boggs went over to enjoy the roses, and Augustina Lavinia was left to enjoy the conversation. At first this centered on herself. She was passed around a good deal and there was rather too much sameness in the remarks. Everyone thought it was just too cute when she called Mr. Fitzurse "Da-da." And Mr. Fitzurse took her and said "Pitty-ittle-sing!" again and again. It was an interesting observation at first, of course, but it hardly bore repetition.

Augustina Lavinia stopped smiling. The ladies left her with Mr. Fitzurse and began talking about the new waistline. Augustina Lavinia was bored. Two tears appeared in her eyes. She began to cry.

She had never before cried in public. For one thing, she had never been in public before. But more than that, it was past bedtime and there were no ceilings. There was just the sky. A double boiler would have helped, but a ceiling would have made all the difference.

Augustina Lavinia was impressed by the effect of her efforts. She was creating a considerable stir. She cried louder. She could be heard a long way off. Mrs. Boggs was at the far end of the garden telling young Mrs. Finch how important it was to have the right kind of atmosphere in building better babies. Suddenly she heard something that made her dart across the lawn.

"Oh, my precious darling!" exclaimed Mrs. Boggs. Augustina Lavinia was preparing for greater efforts. She had taken a new and deeper breath. Her face was red, her hands were clenched, and her bonnet was over one eye, and Mr. Fitzurse, who was still holding her, was red, too, and his hat was also over one eye. He repeated "Pitty-ittle-sing," every now and then, but he said it without conviction. Augustina Lavinia saw her mother, and suddenly she stopped crying. She smiled, and Mr. Fitzurse smiled, too, and he handed her over quite eagerly, and all the ladies smiled and said together, "Oh, the poor little thing" . . .

* * *

How comfortable it was back home! This was her own crib: It was her favorite ceiling, too; the one with the crack in it. There was nobody around at all; nobody but the Pink Pup. But there was the double boiler just within reach.

Augustina Lavinia heaved a long, happy sigh. How delightful it would be to take the small end of the double boiler out of the large end, after she had studied the ceiling just a little while longer; and after she had taken it out how exciting it would be to see if it really would go back again into the large end! She was almost sure it would. It always had before; but of course, you never could tell. What a happy, happy world it was, after all, thought Augustina Lavinia. What compensations life offered!

Augustina Lavinia heaved another sigh of content. She reached negligently for the double boiler, but her eyes closed before her hand touched it!

R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"'Protection' and Employment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in your issue of May 11 in reference to mine of February 28 raises some points for which I should be grateful if you could permit me space for a brief reply.

To keep one's mind undisturbed on the question of fundamental principles is clearly essential as a preliminary to putting them into practice for the purpose of solving economic problems.

Let it be clearly understood, therefore, that free trade is a principle. Protection is a policy. The principle of free trade is the fundamental right of every man to exchange the proceeds of his labor for what he needs without let or hindrance. Given this principle, it is found in practice that certain things may be inimical to the general welfare. What is the remedy?

Clearly protection is no remedy in such a case. If a trade is essentially bad, the only remedy is prohibition. The people of the United States decided that this was the only remedy to the evils of the drink traffic, but this no more infringed the principle of free trade than does the enactment of just laws requiring a citizen's obedience deprive him of his true liberty.

Your correspondent refers to the "dreadful conditions of workers in the Russian timber camps," and suggests by inference that closing one's doors against such an unscrupulous exploitation may be in reality to confer a benefit on the offender by making it "difficult for him to do wrong and easy for him to do right." It is doubtful if a protective tariff has ever been imposed with such an intention, or has ever achieved such a result. In the case cited, the very informed series of articles from the special correspondent of the Monitor in Russia which appeared in recent numbers show conclusively that on the whole conditions are not altogether as bad as painted. Your special correspondent states in his article of May 16: "... the timber camps of that country seemed neither better nor worse than factories and farms all over the country." He also mentions in another article the fact that a number of Finns formerly engaged in lumbering in America have recently returned to Karelia, and have stated their preference for their present conditions.

Those who regularly read their Monitor cannot fail to be impressed by the several recent leaders and contributed articles which have shown clearly the effect that tariffs have produced on the international trade of the world. A shrinkage of $1,000,000,000 in the exports of the United States during eight months since the passing of the Hawley-Smoot tariff is sufficiently conclusive that tariffs must bear a considerable share of the responsibility for the present world depression. And against this, can it be shown that they have removed any evils?

Bromley, Kent, Eng. F. C. ALLWORK.

Meeting Children's Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The efforts, here described, whereby a small group of volunteer workers helped relieve the food situation in Chicago's congested districts, should serve as an example to many other communities where civic-minded women may achieve as much success in helping the children who would otherwise go hungry.

The winter's unemployment situation impelled the Parent-Teacher Association of the Glencoe public schools to organize a weekly sandwich day. Posters, notices to parents, announcements in churches and meetings heralded the request that each child should contribute sandwiches, brought from home, for the collection at school. They were urged to make the sandwiches themselves, wrap them and tie individually so that the committee could quickly pack them and deliver the cartons to the Northwestern Settlement (in the heart of a needy district), where distribution was made. The director of the settlement made personal appearances at the school to tell of the gratitude expressed by the recipients and also of experiences in that locality.

When school was over in June, she urged us to continue our work, and although a new organization was necessary, including the whole community, it was carried on with success. The receiving station was established at the railroad stations, and fathers were urged to do their parts (with much publicity). The day preceding the collection, children paraded the business district in our village with sandwich boards, on which was printed:

"'LET DAD DO IT'"—"WHAT?"
"Bring Sandwiches to Northwestern Settlement
Every Tuesday Before 9:30 a. m."

The efforts have been so simple (except for a good deal of publicity) and the results so manifold that we should like to start a national campaign, whereby each school should adopt another school (where families need assistance). In this way no large monetary contribution is solicited, and yet so many children are fed.

Glencoe, Ill. IRMA ROSENAU.

Russia and Socialism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on July 8 on "State Capitalism in Russia" just read. I have read Socialism a long time. I have never read much Communism. About equal wages. I never read any Socialism which did not admit there would be difference in earning power in different individuals—a worker will earn $150 a month—a painter may paint a picture worth many times that—by his own individual efforts. But for one to obtain many times $150 a month, partly from his own efforts and partly from the efforts of other people, is taboo in all Socialism that I ever read. If society values the painter's product at extra value he will be paid for it. There must, of necessity, be many "nonproducers" under Socialism, but the people demand the power to pick them out as they would a toiler.

About piece work. Piece work under Capitalism is a means of extorting the last ounce of a man's energy; under Socialism it is fair to all—if Socialism is fairly conducted. If Russia turns into state capitalism in fact, instead of just newspaper headlines, the piece work there would be doubly hard to bear.

Another matter not mentioned in this editorial. Pure Socialism has no fight with religion—that all comes from the red flag element. WILL D. CANDEE.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Wants Tariff Retained

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of July 21 there is an article emanating from the University of Wisconsin at Madison that seems to me to be inconsistent and misleading. The article under their reasoning finds the Hawley-Smoot tariff of little or no benefit to the farmer because a long list of products named are produced in bulk so large as to become exportable. It seems to me these professors utterly fail to see that if the tariff were removed from these same items they would be unloaded upon our markets from foreign countries and thus materially reduce the home consumption price. Indirectly therefore, as it may be, this tariff on these same commodities greatly benefits every farmer who produces them. To illustrate: While wheat is very low in this country, were the tariff removed from wheat it would be dumped upon us from every quarter at a still lower figure and thus increase the American farmers' misfortune from low wheat. Again, the western oil-well owner is now in dire distress because he gets but 15 cents a barrel for his crude oil just because Congress refused to put a tariff on crude petroleum, and millions of barrels of it are being dumped on our eastern shores from South America, Mexico and elsewhere. L. H. FORD.

Toledo, Ohio.